
The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

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DR. GEORGE J. FULD
(1932 – 2013)

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STATE OF THE UNION

Welcome to the Spring 2014 Festschrift issue of the Journal, which honors the memory of the late Dr. George J. Fuld. A Festschrift is a celebration of the life and writings of literary giants. For us, none is greater than the father and son team of Melvin and George Fuld. The recent passing of George has closed the initial chapter in our history, and gives hope that the rest of us will take up the mantle of responsibility and research started nearly three generations ago by the Fulds. Having never met Dr. Fuld, I defer to those who knew this great man for the memorials and remembrances contained here.

Spring traditionally has been the time of year for all humans to look forward to rebirth, change, and hope for a better future. This issue demonstrates some of these changes and activities taking place for your Society at the Officer and Board level. After many years of faithful (and tireless) service, Don Erlenkotter has retired as Editor of the Journal. He is Guest Editor for this issue, and his service to the Society is unparalleled. Susan Trask has graciously offered to step in as Editor, and I will become Publisher. This issue will also see some format changes; hopefully you will like what you see. Susan has been the CWTS Treasurer for many years. To reduce some of her workload, our Vice President, Tom Reed, has agreed to become our new Treasurer, and Susan will take over the position of Vice President. And, following the recent elections for the Board of Governors, we are pleased to have returning members Bill Luitje and Jud Petrie, and welcome new members Pat Flannery and Mark Gatcha. We look forward to their input.

We have a new Twitter account. Follow us now @CWTSociety. We also have a new Web site, www.CWTSociety.org. This is in keeping with our status as a non-profit educational organization. We need people interested in developing our websites into more robust and dynamic places to visit. Those with interests in technology, including our Junior Members, are encouraged to step up and work on this. It is a great way to meet our members, and attract interest in the Society.

My best wishes to all for a prosperous and fruitful New Year!

Scott Blickensderfer
President



DR. GEORGE J. FULD
(1932 – 2013)

In Memory of Dr. George J. Fuld

George Joseph Fuld was born on November 8, 1932 in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of Melvin Fuld. He passed away on October 19, 2013 in Baltimore City, Maryland at the age of 80 years. George, together with his father Melvin, brought the collecting of Civil War tokens into the modern age, beginning with the publication of "Patriotic Civil War Tokens" in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* in 1958-59, followed by its publication in book form by Whitman Publishing in 1960. Under the Civil War Token Society, it is now in a 2005 Fifth Revised Edition. Their book *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens* was published in 1962, also by Whitman. This was expanded in 1972 into the book *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, with a second edition in 1975 and a third edition nearing publication.

George was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1953 in general science with a physics major and continuing there in biochemical engineering, receiving his Sc.D. in 1956. He then joined the MIT faculty and was an assistant professor of food engineering until he joined the family business, Fuld Bros., in 1960. In 1962 he took a position as head of radiation research at Goodyear Tire and Rubber in Akron, Ohio. He was elected to *Outstanding Young Men in America* in 1965. After a couple of years with firms in the medical field, in 1970 he and his wife Doris founded Dorgé Approvals in Baltimore. Their firm conducted auctions and sales of stamps and coins, mostly in exnumia, and continued through 1977.

When he was ten years old, George received a cent folder as a gift from a relative, and this launched his interest in numismatics. His father also became interested, and in 1947 they attended their first ANA convention. There they were captivated by an exhibit of Civil War tokens. Within a few years they had purchased several large token collections. One of these was the Stuart Mosher collection. Mosher, who was then the curator of the Smithsonian Institution and editor of *The Numismatist*, sold them his collection with the proviso that they write a monthly column for the magazine. Thus began "The Token Collector's Page" in 1948.

The Fuld's first article in *The Numismatist* was "Dix Civil War Tokens of 1863," which appeared in the June 1951 issue. This was reprinted in the Winter 1967 issue of *The Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, and so became their first article in our journal as well. Their second major article in the *JCWTS* was "The Wealth of the South Mulings," in the Winter 1970 issue. It was reprinted from the September 1958 issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. George's most recent paper in the *CWTJ* is "Civil War Money Problems," which is in the Winter 2012 issue. Thus his record of published articles on Civil War tokens spans a period of more than sixty years.

Besides his work on Civil War tokens, George had a broad interest in exonomia and all phases of Americana. Together with Russell Rulau, he contributed the book *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, published in 1985 as an update of W. S. Baker's 1885 book. Their book received an award from the Numismatic Literary Guild. George also contributed studies on Indian peace medals, Franklin medals, antislavery tokens, calendar tokens, and game counters.

In the early 1980s George was auction manager at Bowers and Ruddy in Los Angeles and later head of their Americana Department. He then became senior numismatist and director of consignments at Kagin's in San Francisco. He received or shared two NLG awards for best catalogs during this period. In 1989 he was appointed vice president and director of auctions at Pacific Coast Auction Galleries.



George became CWTS charter member #8 in March 1967, and was a founding member of the Board of Governors. He received a special service award from the Society in 1980, and was awarded honorary membership status in 1985. He was the first inductee into the CWTS Hall of Fame when it was established in 2002. George was also the founding president of TAMS during 1960-1962 and the first editor of the *TAMS Journal* in the same period. Among his other awards, he received the ANA Medal of Merit in 1961, five Heath Literary Awards, and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the ANA in 2002. He was inducted into the ANA's Numismatic Hall of Fame in 2008. The Numismatic Bibliomania Society recognized him in 1993 with its Armand Champa Award, and in 2004 he received the Carl Carlson Award from the Medal Collectors of America.

We would like to thank *Coin World* and *The Numismatist* for providing the photographs appearing here, and all those who have contributed to this memorial issue.

Donald Erlenkotter
Guest Editor

REMINISCENCES OF CIVIL WAR TOKEN COLLECTING AND RESEARCH

Dr. George J. Fuld

As of 1943, like many youngsters I started to collect Lincoln cents. By 1946 I was deeply involved in collecting all United States coinage, and had completed my Lincoln cent set as well as a set of Indian Head cents and was pursuing earlier years of this denomination. In 1947 I talked my father, Melvin Fuld, into taking me to the American Numismatic Association convention held that year in Buffalo. For a precocious kid of fifteen, this was such an eye-opening experience. I met two collectors who made a complete change in my collecting interest. They were William Guild of West Newton, Massachusetts (later Florida) and Bill Jacka of Bedford, Ohio. They both told me of a new collecting interest – Civil War tokens. They suggested that this was a wide open field with hundreds of different tokens available at 10 to 25 cents each.

At the show I met David Bullowa, who sold me dozens of different Civil War tokens at twenty-five cents each. At that time, my father had no interest in coin collecting. Over the next year or so he joined me in enjoying these tokens. In 1949 Bullowa acquired the 4,000-plus collection of Civil War tokens formed by Joseph Barnet and advertised in *The Numismatist*. He wanted \$2,500 for the collection, a “huge” sum for me at the time. I proposed that Bullowa buy my United States collection of cents complete from 1794 to date (except the 1856 Flying Eagle) as partial payment in the amount of \$900. My father agreed to make up the difference in cash. We packed up our collection and drove from Baltimore to Philadelphia to make the trade.

At that time the only reference available was the Hetrich and Gutttag book published in 1924. Barnet had published an updated commentary on H&G varieties in *The Numismatist* and *The Numismatic Review* in 1943 and 1944. I aggressively continued to buy Civil War tokens, including small collections, and offered duplicates for sale. In 1951 my father and I bought the D. C. Wismer Collection of Civil War tokens, consisting of 11,000 pieces, from the New Netherlands Coin Company at six cents each. We sold more than 5,000 of these, packed in a wooden crate, to Tatham Stamp & Coin Co. in Springfield, Massachusetts. These were all duplicates, mainly the “Dix” patriotic tokens.

The other major collection we acquired was Henry Gutttag's collection of about 5,000, in 1958. It had first passed to Max Schwartz of New York City, who retained a hundred or so pieces, and then to John Zug of Bowie, Maryland, who advertised it, but no buyer came forth. From there it went to New Netherlands, and then to us. We traded with the few serious Civil War token collectors at the time such as William Fayerweather, Clif Temple, Jim Curto, Ray Haggenjos, Charles Foster, Lionel Rudduck, Wayne Rich, Martin Jacobowitz, and Otto Kersteiner.



Starting about 1951 my father and I created articles on special series of Civil War tokens. About the same time I proposed a comprehensive compilation. I chose to do the patriotic series first, as there are only about 550 different patriotic token dies. Each die combination was assigned a number, as had been done by Hetrich and Gutttag. I assigned rarity ratings of 1 to 10, which are still used today. The rarity of each combination was determined by checking inventories of all collections I knew of plus my experience of the many duplicates that I had seen.

The photographs of each die were taken at two times actual size by Kenneth Bressett, after which I pasted and numbered them on 22 plates. This work was published serially in 1959 in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, edited by Lee Hewitt, and in 1960 as one of the "little black books" which Hewitt printed for Whitman, then located in Racine. Two more editions were sold by Whitman Publishing Company, with a total run of over 15,000 copies at one dollar each.

Concurrently with the patriotic work, I was busy with a book covering the 8,500 or so store card varieties. In 1962 Whitman published *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens* as another of its “little black books.” State by state, each city in which merchants issued Civil War tokens was assigned a number from 1 to 1,000, following the style of *Atwood’s Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens* published by the American Vecturist Association. The issues of the 900 or so store card advertisers were listed by merchant followed by a number representing the die varieties known of each advertiser. There were only occasional illustrations.

Starting about 1962 my father and I began working on a detailed catalog of store card varieties with photographs of the obverse die or dies used by each advertiser. Since many dies were used repeatedly for token reverses, a new list of stock reverse dies with identification numbers starting from 1000 was prepared. One must remember that in 1962 there were no computers or word processors, and of course no Internet.

From about 1970, Doug Watson (who worked for Krause Publications) photographed all tokens and made paste-ups by hand of the descriptive text and photos of each token. The preparation of this massive text took about two years of time by Watson and me. The book was in large format (8½ x 11 size) totaling 350 pages. I assigned the copyright to the Civil War Token Society, and it was printed by Krause in 1972. As I recall, 1,000 copies were printed which sold out promptly. In 1975 a slightly revised second edition was printed in a reduced format of 6 x 9 inches by Al Hoch of Quarterman Publications.

Along the way, there was enough collector interest in 1967 for the formation of the Civil War Token Society with Melvin Fuld as its first president. From a small group of about 100, the Society grew to more than 1,000 members. Its journal was, and is, state of the art in publishing research, news, and other information.

By about 1970 my collection had grown to include around 6,500 different tokens. As new acquisitions were few and far between, I decided to sell it, mostly in groups by states. Now, over 40 years later, with updates of the patriotic and store card books and with interest increased by the Internet and other means, we have information that I never dreamed of in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. It has been a pleasure to have been a part of this growth.

[Adapted by permission from *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens* by Q. David Bowers, Whitman Publishing, 2013, pp. vi-viii.]

REMINISCENCES OF GEORGE FULD

What to say about George Fuld? It would take a *book* to share all of my memories of him and to chronicle his achievements in numismatics. Although I didn't realize it then, the last essay he wrote on Civil War tokens was his autobiography, which he contributed to my *Whitman Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*. This had a lot of information that had never reached print before. I was honored when he did this. Today, now that George is no longer with us, I am even more deeply honored and appreciative.

I don't recall when or where I first met George, but the time was the mid-1950s, perhaps in 1954 or 1955. I was a teenager, and he was doing research at M.I.T. I loved numismatic history and research, and he was one of a relatively small number of others who enjoyed delving into the background of tokens and medals. Since February 1948 he and his father Melvin had been columnists for "The Token Collector's Page" in *The Numismatist*. I had enjoyed reading them in the back issues I had collected. Building a numismatic library was one of my favorite pursuits. Back then, there were no dealers in old catalogs and books, and most of what I had was given to me for free by retiring collectors who knew I would appreciate them.

I saw George at various coin shows. The Rittenhouse Society was conceived in 1957 and held its first official meeting at the 1960 ANA Convention in Boston. George signed on as a charter member. By that time I had visited him at his home in Wakefield, Massachusetts in 1958 and had purchased countless thousands of his duplicates, nearly all uncirculated and many from the Lanphear shop in Cincinnati. I retailed these in large groups for less than a dollar a token. My gosh, how things have changed!

I appreciated Civil War tokens by that time, but did not know much about them, beyond having a copy of the 1924 Hettrich-Gutttag book and having read articles by Henry Clay Ezekiel, Waldo C. Moore, and others. There were no modern reference books. The Fuld's' standard references were years in the future. The tokens became mainstream in my interest and have remained so ever since.

Beyond Civil War tokens, George had a great interest in the tokens and medals of Washington. Whenever I bought a collection of these or had them consigned for auction, I would send him information concerning the scarcer and rarer pieces. This changed my interest in such tokens from casual to mainstream. I set about learning more about them.

In the meantime I pursued research in colonial and state coins (particularly the copper issues of the 1780s), Hard Times tokens, and counterstamped coins, among other series. When I had a question, George would reply – often pointing me in a direction of which I was not aware, or correcting my information, or helping in other ways.

There was no commercial aspect involved in this sharing of information. George was also in contact with Ken Bressett, Walter Breen, Eric P. Newman, and others so inclined – all of whom were members of the Rittenhouse Society and all of whom were always willing to share what they knew. A lot of this exchanged knowledge found its way into reference books. I must not leave out Russ Rulau, who became active a bit later, but who worked with George on versions of his *Medallic Portraits of Washington* book and whose name appears on its cover. The late Steve Tanenbaum was a Civil War token specialist and was cast in the same mold as George: he was fascinated by die varieties, made many discoveries, and tracked down history in his marvelous library of city directories and related books. Steve was not a writer, so his many discoveries live on through information he shared with others.

Not generally known, or perhaps not known at all, is the fact that George worked closely as an advisor to Richard A. Eliasberg, one of two heirs to the complete Eliasberg Collection, when over a period of years Richard consigned the coins to my firm for auction.

I always thought of George in terms of “exonumia,” or series outside of federal issues – a term invented by the late Russ Rulau, also an icon of research. Surprise! One day I was digging into technical aspects of Saint-Gaudens double eagles from 1907 to 1933, and George somehow heard about it. He jumped into the project and helped me with quantities of certain late issues that were melted or never released.

In the past several years of his life he was confined to a rest home in Maryland, with his dear wife Doris keeping him company. He had a lot of notes and files that had been unpublished, and he sent them to me. I distributed them, including to past CWTJ editor Don Erlenkotter, used or will use certain other information, and will be sure that anything significant is shared. In one of my last telephone conversations with him I asked if he was going to attend the next Whitman Coins & Collectibles Expo at the Baltimore Convention Center, as he usually did. He said that under his current condition, although his mind remained as sharp as ever, his physical limitations were that he could not go more than about a hundred feet from his room.

This is a rather rambling commentary. I will close by saying George was one of my dearest friends and closest research associates. We shared a lot over a long period of years, and I will treasure his memory forever.

Dave Bowers

As the historian James E. Spaulding tells us, "Coins are useful to the archaeologist, historian, and collector only after they have been classified and described."

The work of George Fuld and his father Melvin in classifying Civil War tokens was their great contribution to numismatics. What George Hetrich and Julius Guttag started in their 1924 work, *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards* (enlarged upon by Joseph Barnet in the 1940s), George and Melvin expanded and refined, beginning with their two Whitman guides, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* and *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens*. These popular guides made possible the formation of our society, and have now, with the assistance of society members, evolved into detailed volumes with more than 1,000 pages of lists illustrating every token die, itemizing every metal variety, and rating the rarity of each individual token. After doing all this heavy lifting (including but not limited to many hours of pasting photographs onto master plates), George generously donated the copyrights to both books to our Society, as well as the proceeds from their sales. This body of literature is continually being tweaked and corrected as more is discovered about the token issuers and where they were located. In the 1970s I had the pleasure of working with George to relocate a dozen tokens from Chicago to Baltimore; George did the digging in the Baltimore directories. More recently, the article in this issue about Scovill-made CWTs was a joint project. George has written many articles about CWTs over the years.

Other fields of numismatics that interested George included Washington medals. With the late Russell Rulau, George published *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, now in its second edition. In 2009 he published *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz*. He was a founding member of the Token and Medal Society (TAMS) and the first editor of its journal. He also published studies of antislavery medals and Duvivier's Washington before Boston medal.

It was a pleasure to have known George and to have shared his interests.

David Gladfelter

About 35 years ago I wrote to George and asked if by chance he happened to have a patriotic token with Lincoln's bust on it. A week later a nice 132/149: Lincoln for President / Johnson for Vice President token in VF condition arrived in the mail. He wrote that I could have it for \$20 or else just send it back. Even not knowing him, I could tell he was an honest and fair man and off went my check to him for \$20. I was just beginning to collect Civil War tokens, and so have always remembered this.

Clark E. Smith

I first met George Fuld in person in 2008, about four years into my tenure as publisher at Whitman Publishing. Q. David Bowers introduced us at the American Numismatic Association World's Fair of Money in Baltimore. Before that face-to-face meeting, we'd communicated long-distance as he shared his expert knowledge assisting various book projects. I felt quite honored to be able to sit with Dr. Fuld for a while and talk about numismatic publishing, U.S. tokens, his ongoing research into the medallion portraits of George Washington, and other hobby topics. We kept in touch by email over the years. My final connection to Dr. Fuld was again through Dave Bowers, when he wrote a reminiscence for Dave's 2013 *Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*. It was a pleasure to read his recollections of his early days as a collector and student. Not just a pleasure, but an inspiration – we should all aim for the level of George Fuld's passion, energy, dedication, and creative spirit.

Dennis Tucker

“Now, aren't you glad you made that call?” This was the subject line in an email I received from Q. David Bowers, shortly after the passing of George Fuld. Early in 2012 I asked Dave if he could provide me with an address for Dr. Fuld so the Civil War Token Society could send flowers to him as he recovered from an illness. In that conversation I mentioned how I regretted never having met George. Dave immediately provided a phone number, and almost insisted I make the call and get to know the man whose books I refer to almost daily. I reluctantly dialed George's number and introduced myself to a true gentleman. He immediately put me at ease and then began to query me about how I became interested in collecting CWTs, what I specialized in, what was my favorite token, and was I doing any research? While I couldn't imagine we would have had anything to talk about, our half hour conversation covered everything from my interests to his early years of collecting, his Wealth of the South token collection, and putting together the first Patriotic and Store Card books. Over the next year, through more phone calls and some correspondence, Dr. Fuld challenged and inspired me to do more research and more to promote the Civil War Token Society. I feel certain his enthusiasm and his willingness to help others is a large part of the legacy he leaves for all numismatic collectors who had the privilege to meet him. While I am sorry it took so long, I am indeed glad I made that call.

Susan Trask

I can't remember exactly when I first met George Fuld. It was likely around 1955 or 1956. We were both living in the New England area at the time and occasionally met at local club meetings and shows. By then he was already well known for the many articles on tokens that he had written with his father. Both were consummate gentlemen, friendly and always ready to offer their help in answering questions about every aspect of numismatics.

My main interest at that time was in coins of Colonial America and thus we soon became close friends. And I am happy to say we maintained that closeness ever after. George was the kind of a person who was always available to contribute to any interesting numismatic problem, and to offer his often unique perspective to the situation. Over the years we shared information, photographs, and research on numerous topics. I felt honored when he asked me to photograph his collection of Civil War tokens and subsequently publish his first book on the subject. It was also a great honor to count him as a true friend for so many years, and as a resource for numismatic information that he was always willing to share. I will continue to treasure the memory of having known him, and will be constantly reminded of that friendship by a group of rare old auction catalogs that he let me select before selling his library at auction.

Ken Bressett

My father, Art Kagin, knew George for decades, not only as a scholar of tokens but as a brilliant numismatist and cataloger. He had so much respect for George that he made him one of the featured lecturers for his first accredited numismatic course at Roosevelt University in the early 1960s. I had gotten to know George at the many coin shows we both attended, and at seminars where we sometimes shared the podium. Over the years I had come to greatly appreciate his breadth and depth of knowledge. So when there was an opportunity to hire George and his lovely wife Doris to run our auction department in the late 1970s, we jumped at it.

They both went right to work making our auctions memorable events. I enjoyed listening to George's numismatic war stories, much like my father's, and he would often joke about human foibles and outrageous events. More than just catalogers, George and Doris soon became mispacha (family), sharing in our family events, mitzvahs as well as sorrows. Over several years together we had some tense moments and several major great events, and I admired how he took these all in stride. Beyond anything numismatic, I will miss most about George the caring and compassion he showed to others.

Don Kagin

George and Doris Fuld were warm friends of mine for more than 40 years. Initially my numismatic interests were limited to areas that caught my fancy and could be supported by available funds. A budding interest in Canadian tokens, colonial coins, and medals led to the need for more information and, of course, to numismatic book collecting. In all these areas George's infectious enthusiasm helped me in my transition from coin collector to numismatist.

My own interests constituted but a small slice of the depth of George's knowledge and his keen interests in all areas of North American numismatics and American history. The landmark Katen sale of George's numismatic library provided ample evidence of his wide-ranging interests. I acquired his Canadian library, and continued to build my library with frequent input from George on important items. Subsequently, he helped me put those purchases to good use in assisting him with research over the years on many numismatic topics. I also was privileged to proofread many of his ongoing efforts.

I was honored to co-author and present a paper with George on the "Montreal and Happy White United Medals" at the Coinage of the Americas Conference of the ANS in 1987. I can truly say that I never met a kinder and more gracious person. The numismatic community has lost one of its giants.

Barry Tayman

George was generous with his knowledge and helped me with various projects over the years on historic and Indian Peace medals: he was a veritable encyclopedia. Despite the depth and breadth of his expertise, George was open to new ideas and discoveries, and was never dogmatic about his knowledge or the findings of prior research. I was honored and privileged to assist him with his research on Maryland medals for his article "Seventeenth Century Maryland Medals," published in the Spring 2011 issue of the *Maryland Numismatist*.

In person, George was just a regular guy, down to earth and easy to be around. He was bigger than life, not only a numismatic giant but a scholar, having received his Sc.D. in biochemical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956. His tireless passion and dedication to advancing the published knowledge of coins, medals, and tokens left behind a timeless legacy of important reference work. But what I will always remember most about George was his generosity, unselfish accessibility, kind demeanor, and more than anything, his graciousness.

Tony Lopez

I was introduced to Civil War tokens in 1960, when I worked for a coin dealer who gave me a bottle of Indian head cents to package and price. Among them I encountered a few odd items that resembled the cents, but obviously weren't. The dealer told me they were Civil War tokens, and seeing how interested I was, gave them to me. My collection grew rapidly and before long reached the point where everything I saw duplicated what I already owned, so I assumed my group of about two hundred tokens was nearing completion. The bubble burst when I learned about, and purchased, the two black catalogs written by Melvin and George Fuld.

Soon afterwards I started corresponding with Melvin, and somewhat later with George. Both men patiently took time to answer my many questions, as my token horizons expanded. By the early 1970s my wife and I had moved to Maryland, and I visited George and Doris for the first time. They had started their numismatic business, Dorgé, and George had a huge inventory, mostly from his personal collection. I recall that on my first trip to his house there was no empty space on the large table in his office, so I sat on the floor in the living room and he brought out seemingly endless boxes of tokens. I purchased, among other things, his entire collection of Civil War sutler tokens, a large percentage of his hard rubber token collection, and hundreds of other neat items. Acquiring such a large quantity of rare material was great. Even better was spending time with George discussing tokens. He shared his considerable knowledge freely with me, and I certainly benefited numismatically as a result of the visits.

Although his name is associated with tokens, he was extremely knowledgeable in many other areas of numismatics as well. In my opinion, George was one of the numismatic pioneers of his time. He will be missed.

David Schenkman

I had the pleasure of meeting George at the ANA World's Fair of Money in Baltimore in 2008. I say "George" because I called him Dr. Fuld out of my immense respect for him, but he insisted on "George." We talked for quite some time about Civil War tokens, and I enjoyed every minute of it. We would go on to trade many emails, letters, and a few phone calls over the years. He even sent me some research notes and autographed pamphlets, which I cherish. George was always kind, willing to share his knowledge, and a true gentleman. I will continue to remember the time I spent with him in Baltimore – it was time spent discussing Civil War tokens with the authority on the subject, a numismatic legend, and simply a good man.

John Ostendorf

I was greatly saddened to hear of the passing of my friend, George Fuld. George was one of the true giants of American numismatics, and his accomplishments hopefully will be enumerated by others more capable than myself. What George did in his long life in American numismatics is very extensive and diverse in nature. Thankfully we have his many writings as a legacy. That he was a scholar goes without saying. He was exceptionally prolific over the many years we were fortunate to have him both in the coin and token business as well as a researcher and author in what is for many of us a hobby and for others also a business. George was one of those people who are so important when you meet them that they become touchstones for our lives in numismatics. Beyond movie stars and rock stars and all the rest of the nonsense that so frequently occupies our focus, it is interesting to note that American numismatic history has its own cast of very important people. George Fuld was one of them. He elevated and enriched what we do. By his very nature, and in what he accomplished, he gave importance to our activities. For that too, he will be missed. We have lost one of our very important people in our hobby who dedicated his life to its pursuit, and this lessens us immensely.

Although I had known of George Fuld for quite a while, it was not until the 1980s that I got to know him better. I took a job writing auction catalogs for Kagin's in San Francisco, and George was my boss. I remember him as being very personable, even-tempered, and kind, with an impressively broad knowledge of American numismatics. Even years afterwards when I talked to George, often at major shows, I felt as though no time at all had passed and that we were as close as ever. It was always a pleasure to see him. Once, when I had first started at Kagin's, I remember dropping a coin. To put me at ease George quickly said, "Don't worry about it, it's good for them!" This is a phrase that I often recall on such occasions. They say imitation is the highest form of flattery, and I can't help but think of George when this happens. It was that sort of easiness that marked his character and will be sorely missed by all who knew him, more so for those who felt as close as I did. George, rest in peace my friend.

Jesse Patrick

Like so many others, my first introduction to George Fuld came through the Fuld books on Civil War tokens. I first dipped my toe in the Civil War token pool when I purchased several hundred of them at \$1.50 each from Washington, D.C. coin dealer Jack O. King. This led to the Fuld's' little black books, and my purchase of them hooked me completely. After that I was just full of questions, most of which I initially posed to Melvin Fuld. Then I met George (I think at the 1971 ANA Convention in Washington, D.C.). We immediately hit it off, and from that point on most of my interaction with the Fuld's was through George.

To this day I marvel at the breadth of numismatic knowledge at George's command. In those days, it was most unusual to find someone who was knowledgeable about *both* tokens and medals. There were actually a number of people to whom one could pose serious questions about tokens. However, George was one of the few to whom one could turn with wide-ranging medallic questions. Dick Johnson and John Ford are the only others from that period that come immediately to mind.

I got to know George and his wife Doris more intimately when I went into business full time, and they became the source of much of my token inventory. He was kind enough to sell me hundreds of tokens from the Fuld Civil War Collection, much of it "on the cuff" as my funds were most limited back then. Periodic trips to their house and annual dinners at ANA conventions solidified our friendship to the point where this was even more valued than our commercial relationship, which waned after Dorgé Approvals was closed down.

The numismatic hobby has been enriched beyond measure by the writings of George Fuld. We are fortunate that they can be shared for the indefinite future. Alas, George Fuld, the man, will be remembered only in the memories of those of us fortunate enough to have known him.

Joe Levine



George Fuld at the ANA CWTS table, Baltimore, 2008

GEORGE FULD AND THE SCOVILL CIVIL WAR TOKENS

David D. Gladfelter

Q. David Bowers, in his new *Guide Book of Civil War Tokens* (Whitman Publishing, LLC, 2013), acknowledges the manufacture of Civil War tokens by the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, CT, but with some reservation and skepticism. “[F]acts are elusive,” he writes, “and no positive attributions have been made in the form of signed dies or original records.”¹ This is true, but nevertheless one such “elusive” fact may prove dispositive of the question of which CWTs can be ascribed to the Scovill firm. That is the discovery in the Scovill archives of the original die 173 used to strike the patriotic token that comes with reverse 272.

George Fuld obtained this die directly from a retired Scovill employee, Edward H. Davis, in the 1950s when he and his father, Melvin, were in Waterbury to study Scovill records and a collection of tokens belonging to the company. Davis then served as the unpaid company historian and custodian of the company’s token collection. It turns out that the collection was not formed by Scovill setting aside examples of its own manufactured tokens, but was assembled by a Scovill employee, Edward Terrell, from various sources and donated to the company by him around 1885.² Because Terrell’s donated collection includes pieces not manufactured by Scovill, it cannot be relied upon to ascribe particular tokens as having been made by Scovill. In the words of Edgar H. Adams, “While it is true that in the office of the company at Waterbury there is now kept quite a comprehensive collection of such pieces, still the importance of this is lost through the fact that it contains a number of pieces that the company unquestionably did not make, which of course renders worthless the conclusion one would naturally form that every piece on exhibition had been a product of the works.”³

During their visit to Scovill, George and Melvin made trades with Davis, each party obtaining pieces which enhanced their respective collections.⁴ Among the pieces acquired by the Fuld family were “several unique mules of Civil War tokens”⁵ about which more will be said later. In appreciation for their work, Davis presented them with the die for obverse 173, a massive piece of steel measuring 7 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter and weighing more than five pounds.⁶

Since the die for 173 came from the company and not from the Terrell collection, we can definitely ascribe the 173/272 tokens to Scovill.

Without using the Terrell collection, can we ascribe other token dies as well? As for patriotic tokens, Melvin and George attempted this in the appendix to

Patriotic Civil War Tokens, first, second and third editions (Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, WI., 1960, 1960, and 1965, called “Pat Cat” by Jack Detwiler), p. 56, item 14. I modified their list in *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, fourth edition (Krause Publications, Iola, WI., 1982), p. 186, and fifth edition (Krause, 2005), p. 234. How good are these ascriptions?

Let’s test them, first by using the intermuling method of ascription.⁷ Step 1: Die 173 is muled (or mated) only with die 272. Die 272 is also muled with die 174. Die 174 is also muled with dies 189 and 233. Thus far, our putative Scovill die pool includes 173, 174, 189, 233, and 272.

Continuing in Step 2: die 189 is also muled with dies 231 and 399. Die 233 is also muled with 312. We have now added dies 231, 312 and 399 to the Scovill pool.

Step 3: Die 231 is also muled with die 352A. Die 312 is also muled with dies 10, 11, and 164. Die 399 is not muled with any new dies. So we add dies 10, 11, 164, and 352A to the pool.

Step 4: Die 352A is also muled with die 82. Dies 10 and 11 are also muled with die 298. Die 164 is not muled with any new dies. Add dies 82 and 298 to the pool.

Step 5: Die 82 is also muled with die 351. Die 298 is not muled with any new dies. Add 351.

Step 6: Die 351 is also muled with dies 12, 79, 80, and 81. Add these four dies.

Step 7: Dies 12 and 79 are also muled with die 297. Dies 80 and 81 are not muled with any new dies. Add 297.

Step 8: Die 297 is also muled with dies 13 and 14. Add them.

Step 9: Dies 13 and 14 are not muled with any new dies.

Thus we have come to the end of our “mule chain.” Time to tote them up. We have thus far identified dies made by Scovill as: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 79, 80, 81, 82, 164, 173, 174, 189, 231, 233, 272, 297, 298, 312, 351, 352A, and 399. All of these 22 dies appear on my list; all but 352A (discovered after publication of the third edition of “Pat Cat” and before the fourth edition) appear on the Fulds’ list. So far, so good.

Four additional dies, 163, 230, 352, and 352B, appear on both my list of Scovill-made dies and the Fulds’. They are intermuled with one another but not with the 22 preceding dies. Why were they included?

We found links between the letter punches used on the motto OUR/COUNTRY appearing on die 231, on the Scovill list, and die 230.⁸ Because die 230 is muled with dies 352 and 352B, and die 352 with die 163, we looked at the pairs 230-231 and 163-164, and the trio, 352-352A-352B, which are closely

similar in their design, the strike and fabric of their planchets, and their workmanship. These stylistic similarities are strong among the entire group of dies ascribed to Scovill, so we were comfortable with expanding the Scovill list to 26. Additional dies on the Fulds' list, some followed by question marks, did not seem to the editors of the fifth edition to fit in with the rest of the group, and so they were dropped.

I had phone conversations with George on January 3 and 4, 2013 about Scovill's output of Civil War tokens and our attempts to identify them. In particular, I asked him about two lead hub trials, one of the Washington equestrian statue used on dies 173 and 174 and the other of the Capitol with its new dome used on die 233. The former, which is illustrated on plate XVIII of the first three Pat Cat editions and on pages 166 and 209, respectively, of the fourth and fifth editions, appeared in CWTS auction 29, lot 352, in 1978 and is in my collection. The latter appeared as lot 67 in Dorgé's third mail auction and was illustrated on page 46 of the Summer 1972 *JCWTS* (vol. 6 #2).⁹ Both of these trials were made from hubs used to produce Scovill dies. My theory was that if George had obtained them from Scovill, it would be further proof of Scovill having struck the tokens bearing impressions from those dies. Unfortunately, George did not recall having owned either of the hub trials.

However, he did recall obtaining four "nonsensical" mules from Davis in trade, namely 174/189, 174/233, 189/231 and 231/399, all in copper and R10s. He reasoned that such unique pièces de caprice would not have been part of the Terrell collection. Therefore they must have been made by Scovill, and would be further evidence of its CWT production. These tokens are said to have come "from the tool box of the noted engraver Jarvis E. Ellis at the factory."¹⁰

Scovill's token manufacture adapted the technology of its button manufacture. Since it made tokens both before and after the Civil War and issued its own tokens to advertise its products, it seems strange that it did not do so during the Civil War. Adams illustrates some of the earlier ones in his 1912 article, namely, the view of the works in 1830 (Rulau-E Conn-33),¹¹ the plain brass button token (Rulau HT 107), the 1837 phoenix token (Rulau HT 105), the 57 Maiden Lane, New York token (Rulau NY 802-803B), and the 101 William Street, New York token (Rulau NY 805). Adams identifies a number of pre-Civil War tokens as having been made by Scovill, basing these identifications on "a study of the style of workmanship, punches, &c. of the private business cards of the establishment."¹²

Scovill also produced a variety of late 19th century tool checks (Rulau CT-WB 30, 31, 32, 33). In the 1950s, Scovill issued sets of sample transportation tokens in holders. For the company's 150th anniversary in 1952, it issued a reproduction of its phoenix token (Rulau HT 106) with a letter R added to distinguish it from the original. It even issued some items of paper exonomia – depression scrip in four denominations – in 1933 (Mitchell & Shafer CT270-1.b., 2.b., 5.a, 5.b., 10.b.; CT280-1.a., 1.b. and 5.b.).¹³ The scrip items were printed elsewhere, not by the company.



As of its 1952 sesquicentennial, Scovill had, in addition to its main plant in Waterbury, plants in Oakville and Waterville, CT, Brooklyn, NY, Racine, WI, Toronto, ON, and Birmingham, England (the latter location having been a major center for brass and, particularly, token and medal production during the 19th century). It employed 11,000 workers and called itself “one of the world’s leading fabricators of metal products.” Its products ranged from air valves and cylinders to zinc and brass castings – truly a manufacturing conglomerate, among the Fortune 500 firms. Button (and token) production, once important to Scovill, was no longer mentioned except in the historical context. In the words of President L. P. Sperry, writing an introduction to a historical brochure: “We have elected to recount some of our past in terms of historical incidents in which our company played a part through the manufacture of now-famous buttons. This seems entirely proper since buttons were the original product of the Scovill Company.”¹⁴

Scovill had come a long way.

NOTES

1. Page 37.
2. Melvin Fuld, “Scovill Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Connecticut, Part Two,” *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Winter 1968), pp. 3-7. Part One of this series appeared in *JCWTS*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Fall 1968), pp. 3-6, and covered the history of the company and its token production, with some of Melvin’s speculations. Part Three appeared in *JCWTS*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Spring 1969), pp. 12-17, and included a list of some 170 CWT that he and George found in the Terrell collection. Some of these tokens appear not to have been correctly identified. Some seem to be Indiana Primitive varieties using dies that we now consider to have been hubbed from Scovill tokens.
3. Edgar H. Adams, “J.M.L. & W.H. Scovill,” *The Numismatist*, Vol. 25 (July 1912), pp. 233-238; reprinted in Alfred D. Hoch (ed.), *Selected Articles on the Subject of American Tokens Reprinted from “The Numismatist” (1904-1938)*, The Token and Medal Society, Inc., 1969, pp. 194-199. The partnership of brothers James Mitchell Lamson Scovill and William Henry Scovill was formed on April 4, 1827, succeeding several earlier businesses,

according to a company history, *Brass Roots*, published in 1952. The partnership in turn was succeeded by the Scovill Manufacturing Company incorporated on January 30, 1850, per same source.

4. George Fuld, NLG, "The Last Civil War Token Die," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 1 (Spring 2008), pp. 13-14.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid. George's sketch of the die from memory is illustrated there. He wrote that in the early 1970s he had sold several restrikes made from this die, but had lost track of the die itself.
7. See the discussion on pp. 214-215 of the fifth edition of "Pat Cat" (Jack Detwiler's term).
8. See the discussion on pp. 215-216 of the fifth edition of "Pat Cat."
9. Dorgé was the business venture of Doris and George Fuld, conducting 13 auctions of high quality CWTs and other exnumia, much of it coming from the dispersal of their own collection.
10. See George's paper "U. S. Civil War Tokens" in Richard G. Doty (ed.), *The Token: America's Other Money* (The American Numismatic Society, Proceedings of the Coinage of the Americas Conference, New York, 1994), pp. 181-196. Jarvis Edgar Ellis (1833-1922) lived in Waterbury and is listed in the 1860 U. S. Census as a "machinist." He is listed in the 1870 census as a "die sinker." Jarvis was the son of Darwin Ellis (1806-1884) of Waterbury. Both Darwin and Jarvis are listed in the 1850 census as "button makers" living in the same household. Post-Civil War city directories for Waterbury (the earliest found being the 1868-69 directory) do list Jarvis as working for Scovill from 1871 through 1919, but no reference to Darwin having worked for Scovill has been located, other than George's and his father Melvin's statements to that effect. Melvin refers to both men as Scovill employees during the Civil War in Part One of his 1968-69 series of articles about Scovill (see note 2), but goes on to say, without citing supporting evidence, that one or both had some connection with Mishawaka, Indiana. This seems unlikely. Both Darwin and Jarvis are buried in the family plot in Riverside Cemetery in Waterbury. See www.findagrave.com.
11. Russell Rulau, *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700-1900, Fourth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2004.
12. Edgar H. Adams, op. cit., pp. 235-237.
13. Ralph A. "Curly" Mitchell and Neil Shafer, *Standard Catalog of Depression Scrip of the United States*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1984, p. 55.
14. *The Mill on Mad River* (self-published, 1953). The title is taken from Howard G. B. Clark's 1948 potboiler novel set in the formative years of Connecticut's brass industry – a fun read.

1864 – R. S. Torrey of Bangor, Maine

Donald Erlenkotter

As we turn to tokens issued 150 years ago, one soon finds that those dated 1864 are relatively scarce in comparison with the great torrent released in 1863. This is true both for patriotic tokens and store cards, of which large numbers were in circulation by 1864. Successes by the Union army during the year increased the likelihood that the North would prevail, and this reduced the incentive for hoarding official coinage. Additional legislation passed during the year further discouraged the use of tokens in place of coinage.

Our sesquicentennial recognition of the tokens of 1864 begins with the tokens issued in that year by R. S. Torrey (ME 100A-2a & -2b).¹ Torrey was the only Civil War token-issuing merchant in the state of Maine, and his tokens attract special attention for that reason. The obverse is dated 1864 and identifies R. S. Torrey of Bangor, Maine as the inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive. The reverse is strongly patriotic, with an eagle perched on a striped and starred shield which is emblazoned with UNION and flanked at the sides by flags. The shield is encircled from below by a wreath.



ME 100A-2 obverse



Reverse die 1200

Who made the 1864 Torrey tokens? The reverse of these tokens was struck with store card stock die 1200. This corresponds to die 164 in the patriotic token series. In the preceding article, David Gladfelter has verified that this die was used by the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut.² Thus tokens ME 100A-2a & -2b are Scovill products.

Torrey has another distinction as one of the few Civil War token issuers who employed more than one die sinker.³ His first token, ME 100A-1a, was struck by Childs of Chicago and is dated 1863. It too emphasizes Torrey's role as the inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive. Still a mystery is why he switched die

sinkers. Perhaps it was because Scovill offered a more attractive design, and was much closer to Maine.



ME 100A-1 obverse



Reverse die 1105

Two contemporaneous men in Maine named Ruggles S. Torrey have been identified by Jud Petrie.⁴ We are interested in the one who died in Bangor on May 2, 1883 at the age of 64 years and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery there. He appears in Bangor city directories from 1848 to 1869 as a carriage maker, a wheelwright, a dealer in bees and hives, a manufacturer, and an inventor. In the 1850 and 1860 censuses he is listed at Bangor with his wife, Jane (Higgins), and their children.⁵ In 1850 he was a wheelwright, and in 1860 a dealer in bees and honey. As stated on the tokens, Torrey was the inventor of the Maine State Bee Hive, for which he received a patent in 1859.

Ruggles S. Torrey had a brief and turbulent second marriage which led to an assault trial in February 1872, a month after he married the widow Deborah Giddings. In a newspaper account of this episode, he is called a “bee tamer.”⁶

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. VIII, XXXIV, 117.
2. Gladfelter, David D., “George Fuld and the Scovill Civil War Tokens,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 48, No. 1 (Spring 2014), pp. 19-23.
3. Gladfelter, David D., “One Merchant, Two Sinkers,” *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Winter 1971), pp. 20-26.
4. Petrie, Jud, “The Maine Tokens of R. S. Torrey,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Spring 1992), pp. 6-9.
5. 1850 *U.S. Federal Census*, Bangor, Penobscot County, ME [p. 67A, family #990]; 1860 *U.S. Federal Census*, Bangor, Penobscot County, ME [p. 102, family #767].
6. “Not Very Romantic,” *Portland Daily Press*, February 22, 1872, p. 3.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler's "Patriotic Patter" presented his Die-A-Gram No. P-1, Part 5, which examines the curls on Fuld dies 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 7A, 7B, and 8. Jon Harris, an early mover and shaker in the CWTS, provided "Auction Notes" for this issue, highlighted by a 120/434 patriotic token (\$49) and a TN 430A-3a (\$106). David Gladfelter reported on "The Matthews Civil War Cardboard Check Hoard," fifty complete sets of the 1¢, 2¢, and 3¢ cardboard tokens issued by a New York City druggist then on sale to collectors for \$5 each. Past President Richard Rossa researched the "Eastman Business College," NY 760A. Ken Trobaugh, in "Token Oddities," discussed varying thicknesses of storecards NY 145A and NY 145B. An anonymous author gave a biographical sketch of Henry Upmeyer, WI 510AP.

Thirty Years Ago Dale Cade contributed "Assembling a Patriotic Type Set, Part 6," an extensive treatment of the Indian Head sub-groups of plumed and regular feather headdresses. Larkin Wilson posed the question "Copper-Nickel CWT Planchets: Were They Altered U.S. Cents?" The answer is a qualified yes! Sterling Rachootin responded to questions about his previous article on CWT issuing towns that had disappeared, including corrections and apologies to earlier researchers. Dale Cade wrote "A Hip Pocket Approach to Patriotic CWT Pricing," which probably only another engineer would fully appreciate! In "Fuld 362 – Who Is JGW?" Jack Detwiler speculated about the identity of JGW. This issue attracted five letters to the editor. Nine entries in the CWTS new logo contest were illustrated and discussed. An interesting article by Dennis Wierzba examines the enigmatic copper and silver mine tokens and their possible origins. The brisk sales of the new 4th edition of the *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* book were announced. [Thirty years later, the CWTS awaits a *third* edition of the storecard book!]

Twenty Years Ago Everett Cooper provided a comprehensive article on "A Contemplation of the General McClellan Tokens." Bill Jones added Part 4 of his CWT Mini Sets series, "The Unpatriotic Civil War Token Varieties – Part B." The discovery of a new patriotic die combination, 535/536, was announced by Larkin Wilson. Nearly 1,000 CWTS members received this issue.

Ten Years Ago W. David Perkins, on his peripatetic search for new Perkins tokens, found information about a 130 year old Civil War token collection in Michigan! The collection, along with coins and paper money, was gifted in 1917 to the Burton Historical Society in Detroit. It is thought that it had been displayed for a while and then put away, to be rediscovered in 2002. In "A Baker's Dozen," Tom Fredette compared the designs on some Civil War tokens with similar designs on British tokens. The final item of interest in this issue was an 1896 article reprinted from *The New York Times* that discusses Civil War tokens.

The Editor's Corner

I must admit it was with much trepidation that I accepted the appointment of editor of the CWTJ. But with the promise of support from friends more familiar with the publishing world than I, namely Paul Cunningham, Q. David Bowers, and the guest editor of the current issue, Donald Erlenkotter, I decided to acquiesce and step up to the task. Besides, those of you who know me know I love a challenge!

In the coming months I will be looking forward to submissions from our members on their research, bits and pieces of interest, news items, and reminiscences. It is my intention, with the help of our newly elected Board of Governors, to expand interest in Civil War token collecting and build our membership.

In addition, I will be featuring a piece titled "The President's House." This is a spin-off from an article Mark Jervis wrote for Volume 11, No. 3, of the CWTJ in 1977. In it, Mark celebrated the tenth anniversary of the CWTS by getting acquainted with the first six presidents of the Society. Already two of our past presidents have generously agreed to share their stories on how they became collectors of CWTs, along with bios including their lives and professions outside of numismatics.

So, while I intend to keep our journal dynamic, educational, and informative, I also want to make it fun. And I hope to have the support of many of you in making this happen. If you, the reader, think something is of interest, please send it my way!

A heartfelt thank-you to Don Erlenkotter for a superb job as editor for the past four years. We all look forward to his continued contributions.

Susan Trask
Editor

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PLESSNER & SON (OH 860D): DRUGGISTS OF TOLEDO, OHIO

Scott M. Hopkins

Dr. M. C. T. Plessner was an eminent physician, philanthropist, and civic leader at Saginaw, Michigan from the 1850s up until his death in 1885. However, his store card was issued at Toledo, Ohio. It is listed under OH 860D, and was struck both in copper (rarity 4) and brass (rarity 3). These tokens were struck in Cincinnati by the die sinker W. K. Lanphear, and the reverse die 1310 also appears as the reverse of some of Lanphear's own tokens (OH 165CY-72).¹



OH 860D obverse



Reverse die 1310

Although the Plessner tokens aren't dated, records for Dr. Plessner indicate that he was in Toledo for only two years, 1863 and 1864. This suggests that the tokens probably were struck in 1863. There is no evidence to indicate that the tokens were issued for use in lieu of coinage, as patriotic tokens were. The limited number of tokens known to exist and the rather expensive nature of Plessner's services make it likely that they were intended as advertising.

Michael Carl Theodore Plessner was born on October 20, 1813 in Striegau, Prussia.² His father was Henry Plessner, a professor in the University of Breslau, who died in 1835. Michael received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Berlin in 1837. He was appointed surgeon of the Cholera Hospital near Berlin and was engaged there until 1842. In that year he was appointed Royal Officer of Health, and served successively at Friedland and Stettin. Reportedly he was a supporter of the revolutionary movement of 1848, and the failure of that movement led to his emigration to America in 1849.³

Dr. Plessner arrived at New York City on August 11, 1849, on board the ship Westminster together with his wife Amelia and five children.⁴ He and his family were recorded in the 1850 census at Saginaw, Michigan, as follows:⁵

Plessner, Michael, age 37, physician, real estate \$750, born in Germany
" , Amelia, age 27, born in Germany
" , Henry, age 10, attended school, born in Germany
" , Ida, age 8, attended school, born in Germany
" , Robert, age 6, attended school, born in Germany
" , Otto, age 4, born in Germany
" , Paul, age 2, born in Germany
" , George, age 7 mos., born in Michigan

In 1860 he was again recorded at Saginaw, with his occupation now listed as "Justice of the Peace."⁶

Plessner, M C T, age 46, Justice of the Peace, real estate \$2,000, personal estate \$500, born in Prussia
" , Amelia, age 36, born in Prussia
" , Ida, age 18, born in Prussia
" , Robert, age 16, born in Prussia
" , Otto, age 14, attended school, born in Prussia
" , Paul, age 12, attended school, born in Prussia
" , George, age 10, attended school, born in Michigan
" , Louis, age 5, attended school, born in Michigan
" , Eliza, age 4, born in Michigan
" , Emma, age 2, born in Michigan

By then son Henry had moved away from the family home.

How, and when, did Dr. Plessner end up in Toledo, Ohio to issue the tokens bearing his name? The histories for Saginaw state that he was there continuously, except for a two-year period spent in Toledo.⁷ In 1862 he was admitted as a member of the Toledo Medical Association,⁸ and our historical source reports that he was president of this medical society. In December 1864 he appears on a tax assessment list for Saginaw, so he had returned by then.⁹ Therefore it may be concluded that he was in Toledo during the years 1863 and 1864.

Williams' Toledo City Directory for 1864 provides the following listings for Dr. Plessner:

PLESSNER MICHAEL C. T.,

(P. & Son,) Physician and Surgeon, Office 23 Summit; h n e c Oliver & Newton

PLESSNER & SON,

(Michael C. T. P.) Dealers in Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery, 23 Summit

The directory listing agrees with the information on the token, but doesn't provide any information about the "& Son." Undoubtedly this was Henry, since the other sons were too young to be engaged in such a business. Moreover, Henry C. T. Plessner had a long association with Toledo, beginning from the early 1860s up to his death there in 1898.¹⁰ In 1863 and 1864 he was serving as a captain and major in the 9th Regiment, Ohio Cavalry, and it is likely that Dr. Plessner moved to Toledo during this period to look after his son's family and other affairs.¹¹

The shop and office at 23 Summit Street were on one of the busiest mercantile streets in Toledo during the 1860s. Situated along the Maumee River, this location allowed for constant contact and transit of goods from neighboring communities such as Maumee City and Perrysburg, along with the regional centers of Cleveland and Detroit.

Dr. Plessner practiced medicine through his office on Water Street in Saginaw beginning in 1857. Besides his profession, he was actively involved in local affairs and regarded as an outstanding citizen of Saginaw County. He was admitted as a trustee of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church on November 30, 1851. From 1852 to 1860 he was Justice of the Peace and Superintendent of the Poor. At the organization of the German Pioneer Society held at Teutonia Hall in Saginaw City on May 26, 1881, he was elected as President of the Society and gave an inaugural address of considerable historical value.¹² He was highly praised in the records of the Pioneer Society of Michigan, and was listed as chairman of the Physicians of Saginaw Valley on August 8, 1883.

Dr. Plessner was an accomplished master in the Masonic Order, and his membership dated from 1839 when he was in Prussia. The Order had its beginning in Saginaw Valley with Germania Lodge, No. 79, which was organized at his home in March 1854. He served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge from 1854 to 1862 and again from 1865 to 1874.¹³ Plessner's two-year absence from this position occurred while he was at Toledo.

Michael and his wife Amelia (Fittenger) were married on March 7, 1839 and had thirteen children. Many of them would continue their father's work of philanthropy and professional success. They were particularly passionate in their involvement with the Saginaw City schools. Dr. Plessner set the example for them by serving as President of the Saginaw Board of Education for ten years.¹⁴

Dr. Plessner passed away on September 24, 1885 in his 72nd year.¹⁵ After excusing himself from supper with family and friends, he had retired to his bedroom, complaining of chest pains. The cause of his death was recorded as a heart attack. He and his wife Amelia are buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Saginaw.¹⁶

Collectors will take interest in the tokens of Dr. Plessner for a variety of reasons. Plessner, as a merchant of Toledo, draws not only my interest but also that of most Ohio collectors. With the Saginaw connection, collectors of that

region and the whole of Michigan might also take interest. Among those who collect medical themes, the mortar and pestle are popular images, and this token has the additional attraction of displaying these images on both the obverse and the reverse.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XL, 352, 456. Judging from the infrequent appearance of the OH 860D tokens, it seems likely that they are scarcer than the listed rarities of R4 and R3 would suggest.
2. As a result of the Potsdam Conference in 1945, Striegau became a part of Poland. The town was renamed *Strzegom* by the People's Republic of Poland, and its German inhabitants were expelled.
3. *American Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men with Portrait Illustrations on Steel, Michigan Volume*, Western Biographical Publishing Company, Cincinnati, OH, 1878, Eighth Congressional District, p. 41.
4. Ancestry.com, *New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957*.
5. *1850 U.S. Federal Census*, Saginaw, Saginaw County, MI [p. 87B, family #119].
6. *1860 U.S. Federal Census*, Saginaw, Saginaw County, MI [pp. 657-658, family #728].
7. *American Biographical History*, op. cit., p. 41.
8. *The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, Vol. XIX, No. 8 (August 1876), p. 756.
9. Ancestry.com, *U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918*, Michigan, District 6, Jan-Dec 1864, p. 13.
10. *Saginaw Courier Herald*, June 8, 1898.
11. Ancestry.com, *1890 Veterans Schedules*, 3rd Ward, Toledo, Lucas County, OH [ED 228, p. 1].
12. *History of Saginaw County, Michigan; Illustrated*, Chas. C. Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881, pp. 218-229, 686.
13. Mills, James Cooke, *History of Saginaw County, Michigan*, Seeman & Peters, Saginaw, MI, 1918, pp. 204, 208, 278, 327, 331-332, 387.
14. *American Biographical History*, op. cit., p. 41.
15. *Report of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan, Second Edition, Vol. IX*, Lansing, MI, 1908, Saginaw County pp. 69-70.
16. See www.findagrave.com.

THE GENERAL STORE

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

+++++
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cunning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

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PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

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STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

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FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

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WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens. Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

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FREE: CWTS HALL OF FAME MEDAL – Send SASE with postage for two ounces to Don Erlenkotter, 10616 Ranch Road, Culver City, CA 90230-5457. For further details about this copper medal, email derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu.

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6. Unless permission is specifically denied on the request form, the Service may do a touchstone test on the edge of the token. This will usually be done to differentiate copper, brass, and copper-nickel.
7. The submitter should state the specific information or question to be answered regarding the specimen.
8. The Verification Service will not assign a rarity or value to any new find. A copy of the new find certificate will be submitted to the editor of the storecard catalog and/or the editor of the patriotic catalog. The assignment of rarity can be done more accurately by the cataloguing staff.
9. All specimens must be accompanied by a properly filled-in request form, copies of which are available in this and previous Journal editions.
10. Six weeks must be allowed for the return of specimens.

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CWTS Verification Service

Dave Snider

800 East Simpson Street

Lafayette, CO 80026-2389

(You may copy this form)

Request for Verification

Name _____
(Last) (First)

Address _____

CWTS Member Yes No

Token Attribution (FULD numbers and metal) _____

Owner's Value _____

From Whom Acquired _____

Specific Opinion Request (e.g. genuine? attribution? planchet metal? error?)

PERMISSION FOR A TOUCHSTONE TEST TO BE PERFORMED
IS _____ IS NOT _____ GRANTED.

I understand and acknowledge that any opinion rendered by the CWTS Verification Service on the authenticity or condition of the item submitted herewith represents a considered judgment by the examiners. Verification, however, neither constitutes a guarantee that the item is genuine nor guarantees that others will not reach different conclusions. The item will be examined with available nondestructive techniques and will be judged by examiners based upon information available to them, but no warranties are expressed or implied from any opinion rendered in consequence of the application.

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Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

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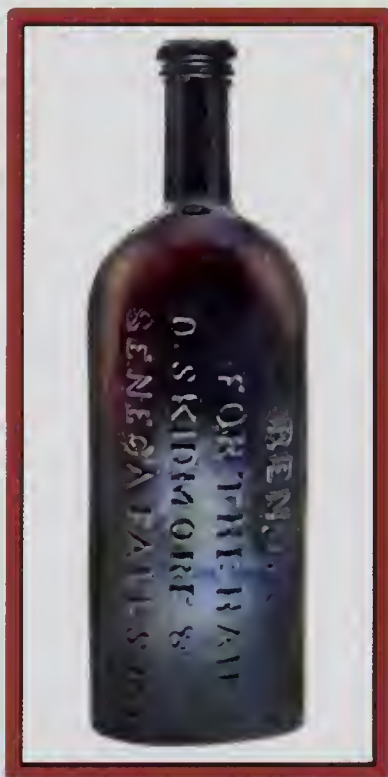
The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Summer 2014

Volume 48

Number 2

A BOTTLE, A TOKEN, and...



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State of the Union

There were no guarantees in the summer of 1864. There was no guarantee of an end to the financial crisis in the country, no guarantee of an end to the War, and not even a guarantee as to who would emerge victorious. Frankly, there wasn't even any assurance that Lincoln would be re-elected. That summer looked bleak. Fast forward 150 years. The summer of 2014 holds great promise for the Civil War Token Society. We are closing in on completion of the 3rd edition of Fuld's US Civil War Store Cards. In this issue of the Journal you'll find a sample of what to expect from the finished product. The Store Card Committee has worked long and hard on this. Like the War 150 years ago, this work is coming to its logical conclusion. Kudos!

Your Board is now turning its focus to updating and re-vamping our websites. We are developing a working group that will come up with design ideas, better interfaces, more content, and an overall more pleasant experience. The ANA has been struggling for years trying to figure out a way to attract and retain younger memberships. Quite frankly, it is all about new ways of connecting. The youth of today do not connect the way we did even 20 years ago. Maintaining a vibrant technological presence is key to maintaining a vibrant organization, regardless of the organization.

As always, your input is valued and requested. Volunteer; get involved. As we move forward we want to hear from you, the membership. Tell us what you want. Submit articles to the Journal. Clean out your duplicates for the Auctions. Follow us on Twitter and Facebook. Above all, have fun with this! It's a hobby.

As a final note, several motions came before the Board of governors this spring. All three motions passed and will take effect immediately.

The Annual dues will increase to \$18/year for Regular members; \$9 for juniors and Associates. We have not had a dues increase in years, and the Post Office has increased rates four times in the last two years. We will also be using the dues increase to provide better services to members. Expect this increase with your next cycle. We will be reducing the number of members of the Board over the next two cycles from 8 to 6, keeping the Executive Committee at 5. This will allow for a more streamlined approach, and encourage a better election process.

Lastly, taking effect after my Term as president ends, the president will serve for three years instead of two, and can serve more than one term so long as they are not consecutive. This will serve to maintain a larger pool of candidates willing and capable of serving.

Get Involved!!

Scott

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

All officers and four positions on our Board of Governors are up for election this year. As the Society's Election Commissioner, I am asking for nominations to fill these positions for the two-year term beginning on January 1, 2015. Members are invited to nominate themselves or other members to run for the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer or one of the seats open on the Board.

The only stipulations for candidacy are that the President may not run for reelection, the President and Vice-President must have served on the Board at some time, and the other positions are to be filled by active members. The Board positions now held by Alan Bleviss, Larry Dziubek, Chris Karstedt, and Dave Snider are up for election and all may be re-nominated.

Please send nominations to me no later than July 15th. I will accept nominations by regular mail or email.

ERNIE LATTER
PO BOX 1
MULBERRY, FL 33860-0001
ernster4@aol.com

Membership News

New Life Members

Juan Riera
Q. David Bowers

New Youth Members

Kyla Vaughan
Zach Crawford

Growing the CWTS Membership....

A Money Talk at ANA with Q. David Bowers

Eight to ten times a year I have the opportunity to travel with my husband Frank to coin shows. The most recent was early May in Denver, a semi-annual show I try never to miss.

This time I decided to put my focus on more than just scouring the bourse for a token or two to add to my personal collection, or discussing the appeal of the CWT hobby with customers stopping by Frank's tables. I was on a mission to use my best sales techniques and recruit new members for the CWTS.

My enthusiasm for Civil War Tokens makes this an enjoyable task. Even though I didn't hit it out of the park I was happy to send applications for three new members to John Ostendorf at the end of the weekend. This got me thinking....what if every member of our group made a commitment to bring just one new member a year on board?

While you may not have a coin dealer spouse who lets you tag along and use his table as a sales office, there are other ways to spark interest and draw a new member in. If you belong to a service club, give a short presentation on CWT. Or, ask the principal of your local school to talk to a class of students studying the Civil War. Promoting this hobby to our youth is a step towards perpetuating the society. Our dues are nominal, and nearly everyone who has read the *Journal* over the years has found it to be informative and enjoyable to read.

One of my favorite means of bringing in new members is to give a talk at a coin expo with a nice PowerPoint presentation showing some of my favorite tokens, sharing a short story about each. So what's next on my recruiting agenda? A Money Talk with Q. David Bowers on Civil War Tokens at ANA in Chicago on Thursday, Aug. 7th at 3:00 pm. We promise to be informative, share new discoveries and tell some favorite CWT stories! And, you'll see some sample preview pages of the long-awaited 3rd edition of *United States Civil War Tokens*. Drop by to say "Hi" and bring a friend. Dave and I will try our best to sign your friend as a new member!!!



The National Bird Smokes Cigars!

Q. David Bowers

The curious Civil War token issued by Skidmore's Head Quarters Hotel in Seneca Falls, New York.



Can an Eagle Be Humorous?

Our national bird, the bald eagle, is one of the most familiar motifs in American numismatics. Usually he (or she?) assumes a patriotic pose—such as on the Great Shield, with an olive branch (for peace) in one talon and 13 arrows (for defense) in the other. Sometimes our eagle stands on or holds a shield, and in other instances holds the Stars and Stripes. All of these poses are serious.

To find anything humorous about eagles is difficult to do. In print, perhaps these are candidates:

Mother eagle to father eagle: "Junior said his first words today: E Pluribus Unum."

Or, mother eagle to her growing eaglets: "Come, let us prey."

Finding a humorous image is a bit more difficult—unless you collect Civil War tokens. Here we are all in luck, or at least some of us are. In 1863 Darius Skidmore, proprietor of Skidmore's Head Quarters Hotel, issued a token depicting on the reverse the American eagle *holding a cigar*, presumably getting set to smoke it. Fortunately these, while scarce, can be located with some patience. It is

estimated that about 50 each exist in bronze and brass. These were engraved and struck by William H. Bridgens, of whom more will be said.

Skidmore's Head Quarters Hotel

During the Civil War, and for some years before and after, Darius Skidmore operated Skidmore's Head Quarters Hotel and Dining Saloon in Seneca Falls, New York—a community near the northern end of Lake Cayuga. *Brigham's Directory and Business Advertiser*, 1862-3, illustrates the establishment as a four-floor block, with three windows across each of the top floors, with a door and windows on the ground floor. Lettered across the front is: SKIDMORE'S / DINING SALOON. The accompanying text includes this:

Nos. 93 and 95 Fall Street.... Billiard rooms supplied with Phelan's Tables, combination cushions. News Room, furnished with all the latest papers, magazines, &c. Chess room adjoining. All kinds of refreshments in their season furnished on short notice.

It would seem from the foregoing that Skidmore's was a gathering place for reading, games, and other entertainment, in addition to dispensing beverages and serving meals. In an era in which in-home entertainment was often minimal, facilities such as Skidmore's acted as popular social clubs. Just about every town and city in America had such places. The offering of "all the latest newspapers and magazines" was an invitation for the passer or itinerant traveler to stop in, relax, read, and enjoy the surroundings. At the same time the proprietor compounded, bottled and sold Renovo, a patent medicine said to be beneficial to the hair. It seems that only a few of these bottles are known today, including the illustrated example sold by Glass Works Auctions in March of this year.



A glass Renovo patent medicine bottle from the 1860s, a hair elixir bottled and sold by Darius Skidmore.

Darius Skidmore had owned the building since November 9, 1857, when he purchased it from Obadiah Platt for \$500, a tidy sum for the period. By 1860, when the decennial federal census was taken, Skidmore's operation was described as a "news room and dining saloon." His real estate was valued at \$9,000 and his personal property at \$1,000. Living with him was his wife Catherine, age 51, a young girl named Kate, and an older lady, Mary, age 89. In 1863 the business was designated as Skidmore's Head Quarters Hotel, matching the inscription on the token.

After the Civil War the business name was changed to the Sheridan House and Billiard Rooms. The *Seneca County Directory* of 1867-8, probably mostly compiled in 1866, gives this trade style and, separately, lists a Skidmore relative, Henry Frantz, as a blacksmith in Waterloo, New York. Frantz had served in the Civil War in Company I in the 50th New York Engineer Regiment.

In 1867 Darius Skidmore sold his business to Frantz, who renamed the place as the Frantz House Hotel, Restaurant, and Confectionery. Skidmore, retired, lived in the building, probably upstairs. Apparently, there were problems with the hotel, and on July 24, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Frantz property was sold at auction to satisfy a mortgage of March 1, 1867. The purchaser was Augusta G. Miller, who paid \$5,000 for it.

William H. Bridgens

William H. Bridgens, maker of the curious eagle token, was among the more active diesinkers in New York City in the late 1850s and early 1860s. Bridgens was a prolific issuer of medalets and Civil War tokens. One of his tokens of the 1863 period bears the inscription: BRIDGENS / METAL TOKENS / & / STORE CARDS / 189 / WILLIAM ST. N.Y.

Bridgens' Civil War tokens are unique, with the reverse dies including several interesting and very distinctive pictorial issues.

With but one exception, dentils of the die borders are composed of small triangles, a sawtooth arrangement, *dancetting* as it is known in heraldry. Ornaments included a spearhead found on the dies of no other diesinker. New York was sometimes abbreviated with a hyphen, as N-Y.

Bridgens' dies are among the most artistically interesting in the series. Basically, these were used in combination dies listing the names and occupations of various merchants and tradesmen, these being part of the "store card" series. In some instances two of Bridgens' pictorial dies were combined to produce what are called "patriotic" tokens—without the name of a merchant.

The following gallery of the Bridgens dies provide a setting for the curious token issued by Darius Skidmore.



PA-464-A-1a store card of Petersen's Jewelers with three stores in Pennsylvania. French Liberty Head with "ACCOMODATION" misspelling. Most of the Bridgens dies were used on tokens for multiple merchants.

French Liberty Head Die: This is one of Bridgens' best known dies. Depicted is his version of the French Liberty Head, the style used on certain French coins as early as the 1790s, but best known to numismatists on Robert Lovett, Jr.'s 1860 store card. The surrounding inscription, FOR PUBLIC ACCOMODATION includes a misspelling of the last word.

The French Liberty Head was a very popular motif for Civil War tokens, and it was used not only by Bridgens and Lovett, but by a handful of other engravers as well.



NJ-555-A-3b Washington Token store card of J.L. Agens & Co., Newark, New Jersey.

Washington Token Die: Front row center among Civil War tokens bearing the portrait of the Father of Our Country is this Bridgens die, featuring an adaptation of the Jean Antoine Houdon (1785) portrait, a representation also used by other engravers during the Civil War era.



NY-630-J-01 Bridgens' own store card with his reverse die of General McClellan.

General McClellan Die: Depicted is the head of a famous Civil War figure. There is no date on the die, but it was probably cut in 1863. In that year McClellan was a favorite national figure for those who opposed Abraham Lincoln, and in 1864 McClellan ran against Lincoln in the presidential election. Perhaps this die and the inscription on die 0256 indicate that Bridgens was anti-Lincoln and the war.



NY-330-A-5a token of A. Killeen of Greenpoint, a section of Brooklyn, New York. This die was used only on two combinations—this store card and a patriotic token.

Tradesmens Currency Die: The inscription on the boldly cut die indicates it

was made as a currency substitute in the coin shortage of 1863. At the time *currency* referred to coins as well as paper money.



OH-505-B-5j store card of F.B. Orr of Mansfield, Ohio.

Money Makes the Mare Go Die: At the center is a man walking to the left, with coins spilling to the ground from his stuffed backpack. GO IT BUTTONS inscription on ribbon emanating from his mouth, in the manner of a cartoon. A bucket is on the ground to the left. The exact meaning of the image and inscriptions on this die may refer to the graft that was present among certain contractors who supplied the Union during the Civil War. The catch phrase is derived from an old English song that included these lines:

“Will you lend me your mare to go a mile?”

“No, she is lame leaping over a stile.”

“But if you will her to me spare,

You shall have money for your mare.”

“Oh, ho! Say you so?”

Money will make the mare to go.”



Patriotic token 255/392a with two Bridgens dies. The Knickerbocker Currency die was used only on patriotic issues.

Knickerbocker Currency Die: “Old Knick” is at the center a figure with a cane, his coattails in the breeze, walking to the left. This “dandy” or “swell,” a society figure, represents Diedrich Knickerbocker, the fictional early New Yorker

created by Washington Irving, who used this *nom de plume* in his satirical 1809 book, *A History of New York*. The die is signed BRIDGENS below the standing figure, the only Civil War token die to bear his name.



Patriotic token 246/433 combining two Bridgens pictorial die, the “Horrors of War” designated as the obverse.

Horrors of War Die: This die is one of the “rarer” Bridgens issues and, like many of the others, was not extensively muled in combinations made for sale to numismatists. At the center is the head of a distressed woman representing a Civil War soldier’s widow. Two crossed cornucopias below her portrait represent what might have been, or will be, if there is peace instead of conflict. This die is not known in combination with any store card die. The inscription is an anti-war statement pure and simple.



NY-630-AT-4a store card of J. Mahnken, New York City. I-O-U 1 Pure Copper Cent / Washington Die: A small portrait of Washington is seen to each side, both facing toward the center.



NY-995-A-1a token of E.E. Hasse of Yonkers, New York. This is a rare die and was used only for two other merchants.

I-O-U 1 Cent / Goddess Heads Die: Related to the preceding, this die is quite similar in its concept, except the facing portraits are each of a woman's head. The dentils at the border are *toothlike*, not triangular; thus, this die is an anomaly in the Bridgens repertoire.



NY-630-AB-7b store card of A. Gavron, New York City. Only a few merchants used this die.

Good For One Cent with Spearheads Die: This token was obviously intended as a substitute for the federal cent. A star with spearhead ornaments is at each side.



NJ-690-A-2a store card of Coutts & Bro., Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Good For One Cent without Spearheads Die: This die is a cousin to the preceding, but lacks spearhead ornaments.



NY-630-AB-4a store card of A. Gavron of New York City
whose various issues used several of Bridgens dies.

Union For Ever Die: Depicted on this die is a formal (no cigar) eagle depicted on top of a world globe. The letters in FOR are cut over earlier letters.



NJ-220-A-1a with United States / Copper reverse. Store card of
Terhune Brothers, Jersey City, New Jersey.

United States Copper Die: Depicted on this die is a standard eagle on top of a world globe, the second eagle die without a cigar. This die shows an error as to the left of the 1st S (STATES) there is a trace of an earlier letter, possible an E, and a trace of another letter is at the lower right of the 1st T in the same word.

Collecting Commentary

The Bridgens dies are mostly found on store cards, but a few are used on patriotic tokens. Likely, no merchant would order a token inscribed “the horrors of war.” A complete collection of die combinations, including by merchants in various states, would require quite a bit of effort to assemble. A more modest display with one token for each die is doable, inexpensive, and very interesting.

The Renovo bottle mentioned above was sold for \$3,835—more than enough to have formed a full type set of Bridgens dies.

Credits: Thanks to Evelyn Mishkin for copy editing. Two pairs of token pictures are from the CWTS photo file assembled by William Luitje.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTS

Paul Cunningham

Michigander John Canfield continued as President of the CWTS. Jack Detwiler had continued his "Die-A-Grams," this time focusing on the cannons/ flags/drum series. Sterling Rachootin explained the naming of the "Military Necessity" die; read the several theories about the source of the name. David Gladfelter researched the Largest Civil War Token, the N. G. Taylor Co. It was a full 38mm wide! An article by Glenn Firestone featured the little known New York Metropolitan Fair. Glenn was an early "mover-and-shaker" in the CWTS fraternity! What do you collect? The Secretary, we assume, arranged all the members with their collecting interests. Many members, of course, were collecting their own states. Some other popular topics were Drugs (stores), medical, patriotic, in general, by condition and by die sinkers! Chet Robinson wrote of the Popular Innkeeper, S. Sammons, of Adrian, Michigan.

Thirty Years Ago...Dale Cade is continuing with his serial Assembling A Patriotic Type Set – Part 7, this one an exercise, primarily, in Washington, Jackson, Franklin and eagle varieties. Wayne Homren, these days recognized as the guru at e-sylum and an occasional columnist for the TAMS Journal, commented on Allegheny City: Gone but not Forgotten; A. City was a small town across the river from present day downtown Pittsburgh. Gary Pipher, who is today alive and kicking in New York, wrote up Auction Notes, a very popular and useful report on prices realized from recent auctions. Auctioneers Cunningham, CWTS, Krueger, PCAC, Hartzog, Kirtley and Alpert had items highlighted in this installment. Cindy Grellman (Wibker) presented a New Patriotic Die Discovered [a shield die] article featuring her interest at the time. In 2014 she is better known as the F.U.N. Lady! Larkin Wilson also wrote up a new die, Patriotic die 439A. A Letter to the Editor addressed the "Gold" and "Silver" tokens attributed to Michigan.

Twenty Years Ago...Bill Jones had added Part 5 of his CWT Mini Sets, The Sanitary Fair Tokens. Everett Cooper shared more of his interests in Sutler Tokens – 9th New York State Militia. Read why Union soldiers expressed the "see the elephant" expression. With extensive research and some serious thought, Everett Cooper commented on the "Military Necessity" token that Sterling Rachootin addressed in 1974.

Ten Years Ago...new author Donald Erlenkotter did an extensive study of the "Hero of Pea Ridge:" A Sigel Family Saga. An eight page effort will lead the casual reader to a real understanding of Siegel's military career. W. David Perkins adds another of his trademark Michigan connections with Captain Eber Brock Ward, of the Cleveland, Detroit, Lake Superior and Milwaukee tokens. John Ostendorf gives credit to Peter Jacobus – Civil War Token Die Sinker. Sterling Rachootin donates a tongue-in-cheek, self-explanatory Civil War Token Zoo (it includes lions, and horses, and bulls, oh my)!

Store Card Book Update

John Ostendorf

One question I hear all the time is, when is the new store card book coming out? Fair question. The store card book committee was formed in 2008 and I am sure that there is some question as to whether the book will ever be published. Good news, it will!

A reference book of this magnitude is very difficult to compile. While we had the 2nd edition as a template for use for the 3rd edition; we did not have an electronic copy of the book. Also, the plate photos were all on 35mm negatives of various quality.

It was decided early on to illustrate the plate photos in color. We were photographing tokens from the Tanenbaum collection and had over half of the plate photos we needed before he was tragically taken from us. That was a major setback and cost us about two years while we begged for photos from every source we could think of.

We didn't sit idle during this time. Thousands of hours have gone into research, meetings, emails, etc. since the very beginning. The store card book committee met in two hour chat room meetings at least twice a month until about two years ago, when the book was essentially "done". However, the biggest hurdle remained - layout.

I never realized how difficult layout of a book was. The third edition (SC3) has over 3,000 illustrations. Numerous tokens were moved when research proved their attribution in the second edition was incorrect. Text size, formatting, reduction of "white space", overall "look", etc. - these are just some of the many challenges that the committee faced. None of us have any expertise in this area and that is the primary reason we haven't published yet, even though the book has been 95% or so complete in regards to content for several years.

Now back to the good news - we now have expert help in the form of Evelyn Mishkin. Evelyn has worked with Dave Bowers in the past, including on his upcoming shell card reference. Evelyn, Dave, Susan Trask, and I are working closely together to bring this myriad of information and photos into a store card book that we can all be very proud of. An example page of the final product follows.

At the time of this writing in late March, Evelyn has already completed the first 100 pages of the book (Alabama through Kansas). Dave Bowers and I have written short introductory bios for each merchant to add interest. Evelyn works efficiently, is very detail oriented, and is clearly an expert on layout. She asks good questions when needed and sends a sample to Dave, Susan, and I every ten pages for proofing.

Dave and I are also tweaking the preface and other sections of the book. They were written and ready for publication; but obviously with a writer like Dave on board, they will now be improved.

So yes, the book will be published and soon. I have made the mistake in the past of giving a goal of "by the next ANA" etc. This time, I will dodge a specific target date. Trust me, after six years of working on this, nobody wants to finish more than me. At the time of this writing, Evelyn, Dave, Susan and I have been working through this process from about two months and quite a bit of the time spent in February was on basic layout decisions and such that are now behind us. So while I don't want to set a specific target date, I want everyone to know that I am very confident in Evelyn's abilities and that this book will be done and done right.

Thanks for your patience and continued interest in SC3. It is a major undertaking revising an excellent book like SC2 nearly 40 years after its publication. I once again thank the SC3 committee for all its hard work over the years and look forward to holding SC3 in my hands (probably over my head as I'm jumping around in joy).

Best regards,

John

KY-150-C

James Dolman
Stocking manufacturer

Lanphear shop, Cincinnati. In the early 1860s In the early 1860s Dolman's business was located on the east side of Madison Street between 5th and 6th streets.

Variety	Edge	Rarity	Dies (obv/rev)	Diameter in mm
KY-150-C-1a	PL	R-4	23810/1278	19



die 23810

► KY-370- W.S. Johnson & Bro., Henderson - see
Non-Contemporary section

LEXINGTON, KY-480

KY-480-A J.L. Keiningham
Grocer

Stanton shop, Cincinnati.

Variety	Edge	Rarity	Dies (obv/rev)	Diameter in mm
KY-480-A-1a	PL	R-9	23870/1047	19
KY-480-A-2b (ANS collection)	R	R-10	23872/23874	22
KY-480-A-3b	R	R-9	23870/1391A	22

Saloon, grocery

Stanton shop, Cincinnati. Engert sold groceries and conducted the Germania Saloon on the south side of 6th Street between Russell and Washington streets.

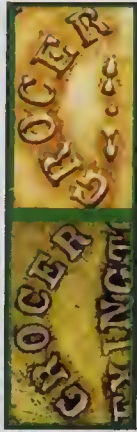
Variety	Edge	Rarity	Dies (obv/rev)	Diameter in mm
KY-150-D-1a	PL	R-9	23820/1019	19
KY-150-D-2a	PL	R-5	23820/1026	19
KY-150-D-3a	PL	R-7	23820/1028	19
KY-150-D-4a	R	R-8	23820/1042	19
KY-150-D-4b	R	R-9	23820/1042	19
KY-150-D-5a	R	R-9	23820/1047	19
KY-150-D-5d	R	R-10	23820/1047	19
KY-150-D-6d	R	R-10	23820/1069	19



die 23820



die 23870



die 23872

NOTE difference under
GROCER:
23870, no arrows
23872, arrows



die 23874



1864: “Liberty for All – America”

Donald Erlenkotter

Our sesquicentennial recognition of the Civil War tokens of 1864 continues with patriotic token 160/417, which proclaims “Liberty for All” in America.¹ The obverse die 160 accentuates this proclamation with the symbolic eagle perched on a cannon. Reverse die 417 adds “America,” with six stars above and seven below and enclosed by an open wreath. Although several dies in the Civil War series name the United States of America, only this one highlights America in its own right.



Die 160



Die 417



Die 218

Since dies 160 and 417 were also paired with die 218, this completes a triad of tokens here. Die 218 is signed MARR at the bottom and was engraved by John Marr of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It depicts an Amazon maiden carrying a shield and the American flag, with an eagle on her helmet. In the store card series, this die is numbered 1220, and it was used as the reverse die for Mossin & Marr’s store card WI 510AD.

Of these, only the token 160/417 appears to have circulated to any extent as its rarity in copper is R4 (201 to 500 examples believed to exist). The most common strikes for the combinations 160/218 and 218/417 are of rarity R7 (11 to 20

believed to exist). These die combinations were struck in five or six metals, which together with their rarity suggests that they were made primarily for collectors.

Mossin & Marr were known mainly for their production of store card tokens, and all three of these dies were employed as reverse dies for store cards. Twelve Wisconsin merchants had die 160 (numbered 1174 in the store card series) as a reverse die for their tokens, so these also are 1864 tokens. Five of them used all three of the dies (1174, 1220, and 1272) for their tokens. In a number of cases the tokens were struck in several metals. Since rarities of R8 or R9 are typical, these are likely to have been numismatic strikes.

Die 160 also was employed for the reverse of tokens with Lincoln obverses. Shown below is patriotic token 127/160b. Montgomery Burr of Philadelphia has been proposed as the die sinker for obverse die 127.² This die is best known in the combination 127/248, where the reverse displays O.K. encircled by a chain with thirteen links. Both the copper and brass strikes of this combination are of rarity R3 (501 to 2,000 examples believed to exist). The 127/160 tokens were struck in six metals, of which five are of rarity R9 (2 to 4 known). The rarity of these tokens and the number of off-metal strikes suggest that Burr may have acquired dies from other engravers, such as Marr, and struck tokens for collectors after the war.



Die 127



Die 160

Both dies 160 and 417 are paired with a second 1864 Lincoln die, 125, also tentatively ascribed to Montgomery Burr. The die combinations 125/160 and 125/417 each were struck in six metals, all with rarities of R8 or R9.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, pp. 62, 68, 86, 124, 128, 142, 144-145, 161, 232.
2. Fuld, op. cit., pp. 59-60, 118-120, 219-220. Die 127, also known as store card reverse die 1145, was used for store card tokens IL 065A-2a and WI 045A-1a.

Where Did You Find That Token?

Scott A. Blickensderfer and Lance Oakley

Collectors, regardless of what they collect, will ultimately accidentally find other collectors. Such is the case of a buddy of mine, Lance Oakley. Lance is a bottle collector, and once during a conversation he showed me some of his treasures. This brought a full conversation about my collecting interests of Civil War Tokens. He then showed me the token below, which I identify as 164/312b (R-9). This he would sell me. Interested, I wanted to know where he goes to find his bottles. You're not going to believe this, so I'll let him tell his side of it.

"Digging for bottles over the past two years has been exciting and rewarding for my two sons, Matt and Marc, and myself! We have dug 3 or 4 trash dumps, privies (outhouses), and cisterns in our Michiana area. Most sites have an age from the 1870's through the mid-1930's.

This particular privy was located on Toule Avenue just north of Lincolnway West in Mishawaka, Indiana. It was on the edge of an alley behind the residence at the end of the street. We noticed a depression in the ground behind the residence and asked permission from the owner to dig. He was more than gracious and interested as to what we would find. My sons, myself and two other digging buddies went to work and completed the 6 foot deep excavation in about five hours. It was an 1890's, turn of the century digging site.

We found numerous shards of pottery, canning jars, ink wells, marbles, doll heads and of course approximately 100+ bottles, one of which was from a small town nearby and is now in my collection. Every shovelful of dirt brings the possibility of new treasure. The token was in the bottom of the hole, probably being dropped out of one's pocket, since the age of the coin did not match the time period of the site. [Lance told me this is called a "late drop"]. Such finds happen occasionally and are a great reward for a hard day's work. The site was returned to its original condition, and we were done for the day.

The true reward of digging is based on archeology. Picturing the life and daily routines of the individuals who were living during a particular time period stimulates the mind of a true "digger". Always remembering that anything can be bought, but not found (discovered) is the real premise behind our hobbies."

Lance and his team use Sanford's Fire maps from the turn of the last century to determine approximate locations for the outhouses he digs. PCWT 164/312b is an R-9 token of Scovill Manufacture. It probably grades Good to Very Good. The copper version is R-1. The true coloring of this cleaned token is much more yellow than pink, leading me to consider this is likely brass. How it came to Mishawaka, and who dropped it down an outhouse 25 years or more after the Civil War will remain a mystery. I'm sure they weren't happy to hear it hit bottom. And although it should never be condoned, in this instance thank heavens Lance cleaned it!



*Scott Blickensderfer and Paul Cunningham were each awarded a \$5,000 grant by the Central States Numismatic Association to assist in the publication of their upcoming books. Scott's grant is for his **Indiana Civil War Store Card** book to be released in April, 2015. Paul's grant will help pay for photo processing and printing for his catalogue of **Abraham Lincoln's Metallic Imagery**.*



The President's House

Meet

Paul Cunningham

Paul Cunningham has served as President of the Civil War Token Society in addition to his many years as Publisher of the Journal. Paul was a long time high school math and science teacher and holds graduate degrees from the University of Michigan and Union College in New York, the oldest college in the U.S. Below is his reminiscence on becoming an exonumist.

I've been a long time member of CWTS (and other exonomia organizations) and I'm guessing that I got an interest along these lines like most everyone else, having been a coin collector at one time. That is true. But it took an obstreperous old woman to point me in the right direction!

The woman was Marie Johnson. She lived a few miles from me and we crossed paths often when we were both doing "mall shows." Yes, set up a table at a big mall and try to sell a few coins!

She had a lot of tokens and a few medals and she was on my case constantly about tokens. She had a serious interest in same and was always pushing me to get involved. And so I did.

I joined the American Vecturist Association first and then TAMS and CWTS. Was there a favorite? TAMS was the biggest and the most widely engaged so it seemed the way to go.

I often have coin collectors ask what it is about tokens and medals. “Why don't you buy and sell coins?” And I say, “I do!” Hobo nickels, elongated and encased coins, love tokens, the list goes on. I explain that my eyes get bleary looking at coins which differ only IN A TINY DATE! It's a hard sell.

If the coin collector is still listening, I explain about rarity. I ask him or her to try to guess which token I might have in front of us which is rarer than his S-VDB cent (or any other coin he can name). I'm sure you know the answer to that.

I discuss history. As a student of history myself, this is right up my alley. I can show the collector that virtually every token and medal I have has a story to tell.

As a writer of several books, I can point out that an exnumist has many choices about what to collect. Coin collectors seem surprised that many well-known coin dealers, including some who will tell you that they are legends in our times, also collect certain tokens and medals.

Collecting in our area of expertise (Civil War tokens) is very popular. There are many topical areas, such as druggists, one-from-a-state, and your hometown or political, in which a person can be involved. Even after nearly 150 years, the CWTS and some 25 or more other organizations are committed to the study of the Civil War!

I close with a question – what once living person is the subject of the most books or serious studies in history? If you don't answer Jesus Christ I would be surprised. But the second? Arguably, Abraham Lincoln, or France's Napoleon. I am presently finishing up a book on the coins, tokens, medals and plaques of Abraham Lincoln. Look for it later this year.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #157

1. Send Bids to: Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161 or e-mail with subject **CWTS Auction** to working.man@usa.net
2. Please include your e-mail address with your bids, if available, for notifications.
3. **Please include mailing address and phone number with all bids regardless of bidding method.**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark or email date/time will decide tie bids.
6. Bids will be accepted with postmark or email date/time as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced.
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. Please make checks payable to either **Dan Moore** or **CWTS**.
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
11. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective "dark" will denote a color "darker" than customary. Use of the term "darkening" will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
12. Abbreviations used are SCM- Single Card Merchant, and SMT- Single Merchant Town.
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obv/rev grading.
14. Listings are per FULD: "U. S. Civil War Storecards" & "Patriotic Civil War Tokens".
15. Selected lots marked with *****PIX***** will have pictures posted on the CWTS website here :www.cwtsociety.com/auctionpix.html
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Auction closes on the 15th of the month after the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September and December) unless noted otherwise. Please bid responsibly.
18. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list, please send an e-mail with subject **CWTS Auction Prices Realized** to working.man@usa.net . For a printed copy of the list, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request to Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161.

Sale Closes on July 15, 2014

Connecticut

1. 35A-2a, Bridgeport, R3, VF+, Starting to darken, several verdigris spots

Illinois

2. 25A-1a, Aurora, R3, VF, SCM, starting to darken, corroded, some nicks & verdigris
3. 95B-3b, Cairo, R7, G Details, Holed, dark, uneven color, heavy verdigris
4. 150G-1a, Chicago, R5, XF, Red from cleaning, multiple scratches & hairlines, some verdigris
5. 150J-11a, Chicago, R7, F, Dark fields with bright (cleaned?) devices, corroded with verdigris
6. 150Q-1a, Chicago, R4, VF, SCM, decent color, some nicks & verdigris each side
7. 150Z-1a, Chicago, R3, XF, Reddish from cleaning, some marks each side, minor verdigris
8. 150AB-2a, Chicago, R8, F, Starting to darken, some nicks & verdigris
9. 150AC-2a, Chicago, R2, AU, Good color, heavily clashed dies, couple die cracks, minor verdigris
10. 150AX-1a, Chicago, R3, VF, SCM, Starting to darken, significant corrosion & verdigris
11. 920A-1a, Woodstock, R7, VF Details, SMT, SCM, red highlights from being cleaned, dark fields with residue, few small scratches *PIX** (Min.\$125.00)

Indiana

12. 290E-4a, Fort Wayne, R6, XF Details, ANACS graded, corroded (lightly) - damaged (gouges on reverse) - Net VF-20, decent color
13. 350G-1a, Goshen, R5, VF+, SCM, good color, minor verdigris
14. 430G-1a, Huntington, R9, VF, SCM, good color, deep scratches both sides, ex-Tanenbaum
15. 460A-1a, Indianapolis, R5, UNC Details, NCS graded, some mint red, some darker areas, ex-Alan Bleviss Collection ***PIX***
16. 460B-2a, Indianapolis, R9, VF, Starting to darken, some verdigris, some corrosion
17. 460Z-2a, Indianapolis, R9, AU-55, ANACS graded, good color, couple small nicks, minor verdigris ***PIX***
18. 500Q-2a, Kendalville, R5, XF, Good color, few nicks, minor verdigris
19. 550I-2a, Ligonier, R4, VF+, Good color, couple nicks each side
20. 570E-2a, Logansport, R5, F, Reddish from old cleaning, lots of little nicks, some darker areas, some verdigris
21. 630A-2a, Mishawaka, R4, VF, Good color, some center weakness, significant verdigris
22. 780B-1a, Plymouth, R4, VF, SCM, good color, large dents both sides, couple large cuds, some verdigris
23. 915A-1a, Valparaiso, R7, G, Darkening, some letters worn away, significant verdigris

Iowa

24. 930A-1a, Waterloo, R9, F, SMT, Starting to darken, significant dings on each side, a little porous ***PIX*** (Minimum Bid \$250.00)

Kentucky

25. 640C-3a, Newport, R1, XF, Moved to KY in new book, was OH 165GT-3a, nice color, some very minor verdigris

Massachusetts

26. 115G-4a, Boston, R6, VF, Holed, grey color - maybe plated, significant corrosion, some dings verdigris

Michigan

27. 180A-4a, Clarkston, R6, VF, Decent color, few marks, significant reverse verdigris

28. 225MA-2a, Detroit, R7, F, Decent color, few marks, significant verdigris

29. 225AJa-1a, Detroit, R5, VF, Decent color, few marks, significant reverse verdigris

30. 225CD-1a, Detroit, R8, VF, Decent color, few marks, some verdigris

31. 360A-1a, Grand Haven, R6, VF, Old cleaning, significant corrosion & verdigris

32. 450G-7b, Hillsdale, R6, F+, Brass, decent color, surfaces somewhat pitted, couple nicks each side, a little verdigris

33. 480D-1a, Hudson, R7, F, Porous with dark areas and some verdigris

34. 560A-2a, Lansing, R5, AU, Mixed coloring - some reddish color from an old cleaning & some darker areas, scrape on cheek, rusty reverse

35. 700A-2a, Niles, R6, VF, Good color, small clip, couple large reverse scratches, some verdigris, ex-Tanenbaum

36. 745D-2a, Paw Paw, R6, VF-20 BN, NGC certified, good color, some verdigris

37. 920D-1a, Tecumseh, R4, F, Starting to darken, some verdigris both sides

Minnesota

38. 720A-3a, Rochester, R7, AU-53 BN, SMT, NGC certified, fields have a darker reddish color ***PIX***

New York

39. 10H-8a, Albany, R3, VF, Mixed coloring, some verdigris

40. 10H-8a, Albany, R3, VG, Good color, minor verdigris

41. 140A-2a, Cohoes, R1, AU, SMT, traces of mint red and luster, couple corrosion spots, some verdigris

42. 145B-1a1, Cooperstown, R4, XF, Good color, few small nicks, couple spots, minor verdigris

43. 630D-1a, New York, R2, AU, Some mint red & luster, couple large die cracks, few marks each side

44. 630M-1a, New York, R2, XF, Couple good-sized corrosion spots on reverse

45. 630P-1a, New York, R2, XF, A little dark, minor verdigris

46. 630AC-1a, New York, R2, VF, Good color, some verdigris

47. 630AQ-4a, New York, R1, F, Good color, several long scratches on reverse

48. 630AV-1a, New York, R4, AU-55 BN, SCM, NGC certified, 28mm, several dark spots each side

49. 630AW-1a, New York, R4, VF+, Small clip at 10 o'clock, starting to darken, few thin obverse scratches, numerous pinprick reverse nicks
50. 630BK-3a, New York, R5, AU-58, Nice color, some mint red around devices, has a shot at being UNC (Minimum Bid \$50.00)
51. 630BX-1g, New York, R2, F, Lead, darker, rough surfaces, ex-Tanenbaum
52. 630BX-2g, New York, R2, F, Lead, darker, some of the obverse letters are fading, a little roughness to surfaces (Minimum Bid \$1.00)
53. 630BX-2g1, New York, R7, F, Lead, only minor traces of copper still visible, darker, corroded (Minimum Bid \$1.00)
54. 630CI-4a, New York, R7, XF, Good color, couple spots, minor verdigris
55. 695A-2a, Oswego, R1, VF, Minor roughness to surfaces, some verdigris
56. 940A-1a, Waterloo, R3, MS-63 BN, SMT, NGC certified, lots of mint red highlights ***PIX***
57. 945A-1a, Watertown, R3, XF, SMT, good color, some verdigris within devices, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$47.50)
58. 985A-1a, Whitehall, R1, XF, SMT, nice color, minor verdigris

Ohio

59. 50A-1a, Barnesville, R5, VF, SCM, good color, small nicks & dings, minor verdigris, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$47.50)
60. 50B-5a, Barnesville, R7, VF, Decent color, couple scratches & some verdigris each side, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$47.50)
61. 60D-5a, Bellaire, R9, F+, Good color, couple nicks, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$47.50)
62. 74A-1a1, Berea, R3, XF, Good color, few small nicks, couple spots, minor verdigris
63. 100A-1a, Bryan, R3, VF, Decent color, some planchet roughness, minor verdigris, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$45.00)
64. 120B-1a, Camden, R6, F, Porous, several dings, significant verdigris
65. 135A-1a, Centerville, R6, AU-58 BN, SMT, NGC certified, few nicks each side, several dark spots
66. 160F-3a, Chillicothe, R6, XF, Good color, few small marks, minor verdigris, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$45.00)
67. 165E-4b, Cincinnati, R6, UNC, Brass, nice color, good luster, one darker area on each side
68. 165N-13a, Cincinnati, R2, XF+, Good color, small clip, very minor verdigris, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$30.00)
69. 165W-2a, Cincinnati, R4, XF, Decent color, couple small marks, minor verdigris, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$45.00)
70. 165BV-17a1, Cincinnati, R8, XF, New designation to be added in the new book to honor the rose cancel of the 5, nice color, some reverse verdigris, ex-Tanenbaum ***PIX***

71. 165CZ-2b, Cincinnati, R2, AU, Brass, good color, numerous die polish lines, ex Fred Ball (Minimum Bid \$47.50)
72. 165DF-3a, Cincinnati, R7, VF, A few large obverse scratches, lots of reverse verdigris, ex Fred Ball
73. 165GO-5a, Cincinnati, R3, XF, Nice color, few nicks each side
74. 165GS-1a, Cincinnati, R7, AU, Obverse has reddish highlights - reverse is all nice even brown, indentation along obverse rim from 7 to 9 o'clock, ex-Tanenbaum
75. 175S-1b, Cleveland, R3, VF, Brass, darkening, some dings, corrosion, and verdigris
76. 200I-5a, Columbus, R6, F, Starting to darken, some rim dings, some verdigris
77. 445A-1a, Laurelville, R3, VF, Good color, several obverse rim scratches, numerous reverse scratches all around the head
78. 540A-1a, Maumee City, R3, F, Starting to darken, significant dings, corrosion & verdigris
79. 645B-1a, North Hampton, R7, VF, Good color, large dings both sides
80. 730A-1a, Piqua, R4, AU, Some luster, tiny clip, some nicks
81. 830D-2a, Springfield, R8, VF, Starting to darken, Start of obverse hole, some verdigris each side
82. 880G-1a, Troy, R4, VF+, Good color, few small scratches, couple tiny spots
83. 910A-1a, Warren, R3, XF, SMT, couple spots, some verdigris

Pennsylvania

84. 750B-1d, Philadelphia, R6, VF+, Copper-Nickel, few marks, some verdigris
85. 765V-4a, Pittsburgh, R6, VF, Decent color, large area of verdigris on reverse

Rhode Island

86. 700C-3a, Providence, R3, XF, Nice color, minor verdigris on reverse
87. 700E-2a, Providence, R2, VF, Good color, verdigris within devices
88. 700G-2a, Providence, R2, VF, Reddish from old cleaning, some dark areas, weak centers, some verdigris

Wisconsin

89. 250F-4a, Green Bay, R4, VF, Good color, some weak letters, few reverse cuds, minor verdigris
90. 330D-1a?, Kenosha, R7, VF, 1a obverse but 2a (die 1110) reverse, bent, darkening, rough surfaces, verdigris
91. 410D-1a, Madison, R4, XF, Good color, few marks, some verdigris
92. 510A-1a, Milwaukee, R5, VF, Good color, numerous obverse scratches
93. 510A-1a1, Milwaukee, R8, XF, Darkening, rough surfaces, verdigris, indentation that looks like start of a hole on reverse
94. 510B-1a, Milwaukee, R5, VF, Good color, somewhat weak centers, couple nicks & some verdigris each side
95. 510C-1a, Milwaukee, R2, XF, Good color, significant reverse verdigris
96. 510E-1a, Milwaukee, R2, VF, Few marks, some verdigris

97. 510F-1a, Milwaukee, R4, AU, Nice color, couple rough spots, few small verdigris spots
98. 510H-1a, Milwaukee, R5, VF, Good color, verdigris both sides
99. 510I-1a, Milwaukee, R5, XF, Several small nicks, verdigris within devices
100. 510K-3a, Milwaukee, R5, XF+, Good color, few small nicks
101. 510L-1a, Milwaukee, R2, AU, Nice color, no major nicks, rusty reverse die
102. 510L-1a, Milwaukee, R2, F, Starting to darken, verdigris both sides
103. 510L-1a1, Milwaukee, R5, XF, Good color, few nicks each side, some verdigris
104. 510M-1a, Milwaukee, R2, XF, SCM, good color, few nicks, some verdigris
105. 510N-1a, Milwaukee, R5, XF, SCM, good color, few nicks, some verdigris within devices
106. 510O-2a, Milwaukee, R4, UNC, Nice color, luster, lots of mint red highlights (Minimum Bid \$75.00)
107. 510P-2a, Milwaukee, R6, XF+, Nice color, minor verdigris
108. 510R-1a, Milwaukee, R6, VF+, Decent color, some dark spots each side
109. 510R-2b, Milwaukee, R8, UNC, Brass, good color, nice luster, significant planchet crack, couple nicks, few spots ***PIX*** (Minimum Bid \$165.00)
110. 510T-1a, Milwaukee, R6, XF, SCM, good color, minor verdigris, long reverse die crack through stars & date ***PIX*** (Minimum Bid \$250.00)
111. 510U-1a, Milwaukee, R3, XF, Darker brown color, ladies hat in center is a tiny bit weak, tiny clip, couple die cracks, couple nicks, minor verdigris
112. 510W-1a, Milwaukee, R4, VF+, Good color, minor verdigris
113. 510X-2a, Milwaukee, R6, XF, Nice details, significant verdigris both sides
114. 510Y-2a, Milwaukee, R7, VF, Decent color, some verdigris, nicks & pits on each side
115. 510Y-4a, Milwaukee, R7, VF+, Good color, small clip at 9 o'clock, couple nicks, minor verdigris
116. 510Z-1a, Milwaukee, R4, XF, SCM, good color, couple small nicks
117. 510AA-2a, Milwaukee, R6, VF, Darkening, some verdigris, couple dings
118. 510AB-1a, Milwaukee, R3, XF, Good color, minor verdigris, couple nicks, center of barrel is a little weak
119. 510AB-4b, Milwaukee, R8, AU, Brass, old light cleaning, decent color, some luster, couple nicks, couple spots, some light hairlines, center of barrel is a tiny bit weak ***PIX*** (Minimum Bid \$85.00)
120. 510AC-1a, Milwaukee, R4, UNC, Mostly red obverse - about 1/3 red reverse, small dark area of verdigris within reverse denticles ***PIX*** (Minimum Bid \$100.00)
121. 510AD-1a, Milwaukee, R4, AU, SCM, nice color with some mint red highlights, old scratch in flag, few marks each side, few verdigris spots
122. 510AE-2a, Milwaukee, R5, XF, Just starting to darken, significant verdigris on reverse

123. 510AE-3a, Milwaukee, R7, XF, Nice color, several small verdigris spots
124. 510AG-1a, Milwaukee, R7, XF, Good color, some verdigris within devices
125. 510AG-1a1, Milwaukee, R4, AU, Nice color, few small nicks
126. 510AH-1a, Milwaukee, R5, VF, Starting to darken, significant verdigris both sides
127. 510AI-1a, Milwaukee, R3, VF, Starting to darken, significant verdigris both sides
128. 510AJ-1a, Milwaukee, R5, XF, Nice color, no major problems
129. 510AK-2a, Milwaukee, R5, AU, Good color, some luster (Minimum bid\$70.00)
130. 510AL-1a, Milwaukee, R3, AU, SCM, good color, some luster, few small nicks
131. 510AM-1a, Milwaukee, R4, AU, SCM, good color, some luster, uneven obverse denticles
132. 510AN-1a, Milwaukee, R6, AU, Somewhat dark, some traces of mint red, couple scrapes each side
133. 510AN-2a, Milwaukee, R6, XF, Decent color, couple marks, some verdigris
134. 510AO-2a, Milwaukee, R4, VF+, Decent color, couple marks, some verdigris
135. 510AP-1a, Milwaukee, R3, VF, Good color, several significant dings, some verdigris
136. 510AP-1a1, Milwaukee, R8, VF, Good color, couple nicks & dings, minor verdigris
137. 510AP-4a, Milwaukee, R5, XF, Good color, some luster, couple traces of mint red, couple obverse die cracks, some small nicks, very minor verdigris
138. 510AQ-1a, Milwaukee, R4, AU, Good color, few small nicks
139. 540A-1a, New Lisbon, R8, VF, SCM, reddish from old cleaning, some marks, some verdigris
140. 620I-6a, Oshkosh, R9, VF, Holed, darkening, significant scratch on each side, some verdigris
141. 700A-2a, Racine, R4, VF, Darkening, small clip, numerous scratches, significant verdigris
142. 700G-3a, Racine, R7, VF, Reddish from old cleaning, couple marks, couple weak stars
143. 890A-1a, Tomah, R6, VF, SCM, good color, couple nicks, a little verdigris (Minimum Bid \$60.00)

Civil War Era Merchant

144. Miller Wis. 8, Milwaukee, F, White Metal, merchant token, similar to WI 510V-1e except 1867 date and 318 State St. address, Rulau Wi-Mi-25, darker fields, small nicks each side ***PIX***

West Virginia

145. 890D-4a, Wheeling, R6, XF, Good color, long thin reverse scratch, minor verdigris

Patriotics

146. 5/288b, R3, XF+, Brass, good color, little verdigris, couple thin obverse scratches
147. 11/298a, R1, VG, Cleaned, some nicks, dings, verdigris each side
(Minimum Bid \$1.00)
148. 29/303a, R2, VF, Several nicks & dings, some verdigris
149. 34/276a, R8, F, Good color, minor nicks & dings as expected
150. 35/277a, R5, F, Rusty red coloring, couple marks each side, some verdigris
151. 58/439a, R3, XF, Old cleaning, some crumbling of rims, some corrosion, few dark spots, couple scratches
152. 68A/371a, R3, VF+, Good color, few marks each side, some verdigris within devices
153. 94/363a, R6, F, Good color, few small marks, minor verdigris
154. 99/282a, R3, VF, Decent color, may have had an old obverse cleaning, couple nicks & dings, thin reverse scratch
155. 107/432a, R1, F Details, Baker-490, darkening, heavy corrosion, some marks (Minimum Bid \$1.00)
156. 112/396a, R1, VF, Baker-587, good color, couple scratches, couple small spots
157. 162/338a, R5, VF, Decent color, corroded, some verdigris
158. 175/232a, R6, F, arkening, corroded, significant verdigris
159. 175/403a, R4, VF, Good color, weak upper letters both sides, some verdigris
160. 220/322a, R1, XF, Capped die causing flat details on reverse, couple scrapes & dings, ex-Tanenbaum ***PIX***
161. 224/325a, R3, VF+, Just starting to darken, significant verdigris
162. 299/350a, R2, VF+, Good color, couple dark spots, minor verdigris
- End of Sale.....Good Luck!**

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

The General Store

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cunning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI 920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

COMPLETE SET OF ORIGINAL CWTS JOURNALS from Fall 1967 – current. Fall 1967 through Winter 2001 are hardbound in 10 volumes; the rest are not bound. Offers. Bob Canaday, 615-838-1679.

STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

FREE: CWTS HALL OF FAME MEDAL – Send SASE with postage for two ounces to Don Erlenkotter, 10616 Ranch Road, Culver City, CA 90230-5457. For further details about this copper medal, email derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu.

SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

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NEED NICE clean, original CWTS Journal Vol. 7 No. 1 (Spring 1973). James Higby. Write to cwstorecards@gmail.com"

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141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at vvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

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CWTS Journals 1997-2005 – I would like to purchase or borrow all or any of these to read. Vincent Contessa, yovinny@netzero.net or tel. 865-690-9429.

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SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK (mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

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WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

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NEW WEB SITE: Please check out my new Web site at www.rick-irons.com. Sutler tokens, patriotics & store cards for sale. Also, pictures of my sutler token collection.

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CWTS Journals, 1967-2013, complete sets by year or volume. All in perfect condition. Offers. Warren Boin. , 973-538-0261, email weboin@verizon.net

Wanted:

Uncirculated Milwaukee, WI CWT, I. Teller 510-AO.
Contact: Tom Casper 414-425-5444,
tcasper57@hotmail.com.

For Sale

Wisconsin Civil War Store Cards

Wis.235A-1a Genesee, Wis. NGC Unc Details D.L. Edwards, R-8	\$7,000.00
Wis.250E-1a Green Bay, Wis. NGC MS 62 BN Drs. Rhode & Hicks, R-7, Ex. C. Krause	\$ 825.00
Wis. 250I-4a Green Bay, Wis. NGC MS 62 BN Z.Z. St. Lewis, R-6	\$ 170.00
Wis. 300E-1a Janesville, Wis. NGC AU 53 BN M.Harsh Clothing House, R-7	\$ 450.00
Wis. 350A-2a Kenosha, Wis. NGC XF 45 BN N.A. Browns, R-7	\$1,125.00
Wis. 510Q-1a Milwaukee, Wis. NGC VF Details Scratches T.W. Hart, R-7	\$1,440.00
Wis. 790A-2a1 Sheboygan, Wis. NGC MS 63 RB Trowbridge's Watch, R-8	\$2,000.00
Wis. 860A-1a Stoughton, Wis. NGC Unc Details T.P. Camp, Watch Maker, R-7	\$ 350.00
Wis. 860B-1a Stoughton, Wis. NGC MS 62 RB Dearbourn & Root, R-6, Ex. A. Bleviss	\$ 350.00
Wis. 930A-1a Waukesha, Wis. NGC AU 55 BN Charles Cork, R-7	\$ 800.00

Mike Tramte

P.O. Box 12274, Green Bay, WI 54307

(920)499-0818 matramte@aol.com

ADVERTISING INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: Free 25-word ad to all Members. Members' additional ads (more than one per quarter) and extra words cost 10 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full-page ad \$75, half-page \$40, quarter-page \$25. Inside front or back cover \$85, outside back cover \$100. Halftones are \$6 each. Identical ads run for four consecutive issues are discounted 10%; payment with first insertion.

GENERAL: Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens is acceptable. Members may enclose a flyer as a special enclosure with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Please send all advertisements to the Editor.

CWTS Membership Application

Name _____

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email _____ Phone _____

Membership Categories and Dues Amounts

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AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Civil War Store Cards

Hard Times Tokens

Stephen L. Tanenbaum

•

Coming attraction:

Tokens from my personal collection

•

I have been busy cataloging and compiling listings of items from the estate of the late Stephen L. Tanenbaum, a fine friend for many years. For more than 40 years Steve gathered these, continually improving and upgrading. The vast majority of the Civil War tokens are Mint State, many certified by NGC (which Steve was in the midst of doing) and others still in his 2x2 cardboard holders. Rarity-9 (2 to 4 known) tokens abound as do, believe it or not, R-10 (unique) tokens and unlisted varieties. These include tokens of Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee. The Hard Times tokens range in grade from well-circulated to Mint State and are mostly comprised of scarce and rare varieties.

In addition, during the coming two years I will be cataloging and listing several thousand Civil War tokens from my own collection. These will include many coins pedigreed to the Fuld, Grellman, Rossa, Tanenbaum, and other collections. Some years ago Steve sold me most of his numismatic strikes, electing to keep for himself a smaller number of pieces. I will be offering many off-metal tokens, overstrikes on Indian cents and other coins, and the like. This will be a continuing process, adding tokens in groups.

Each token has been carefully priced to be what I consider to be a very reasonable value. It is significant to say that it has been the rule, not the exception, that those buying tokens have come back to buy more!

If you will send me an e-mail request I will send you my latest list by return e-mail. Nearly all are one-of-a-kind in the Tanenbaum estate and, in time, those I offer from my own holdings.

Thank you for your interest!

Dave Bowers

Box 539

Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896

•

Request by e-mail:

qdbarchive@metrocast.net



The CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL

Fall 2014

Volume 48

Number 3

The Tokens of



BERKELEY HOUSE, CINCINNATI, U.S.

African-American Barbers

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$25 for non-members; \$20 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Lulu.com Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

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Forty Years Ago in the CWTS

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler presented a short history of the Merrimac and Monitor ironclads. It wouldn't be too long before the Merrimac would be relieved of its Civil War Token status! Detwiler would continue his Die-A-Grams, including the five "no date" dies. Jon Harris continued his Auction Notes with a few selected tidbits, like an ultra rare Urbana OH 895A-3b at \$225. A Pause for Reflection by Bill Massey may give you the answer to the question "How did the CWTS Reprints begin?" Bill began binding together three or four years of the CWT Journal as hardbound books, perhaps in the early 1970s. Now we have access to something Bill would have loved – 36 years of the CWTS bound into six books. A fantasy Civil War Token that never was took its lumps at a CWTS meeting in Miami, Florida during the ANA Convention. See this author to examine one in person. Fred Reed writes of one of the rare Freuchtwanger merchant tokens.

Thirty Years Ago – Will Mumford wrote an Editorial about the dearth of token displays at the ANA convention. A short article describes some of the 30 different Civil War associations around the U.S. and overseas. Jack Detwiler shows us the many different ways to collect CWTs, such one from a state (the most popular way), one from each merchant (the second most popular) and the state of Minnesota (the 22nd most popular)! Twice-Signed Patriotic Tokens by Larkin Wilson lists the 53 CWT dies that have been signed by the engraver whose shop manufactured the die. Dale Cade's Assembling A Patriotic Type Set Part 8 includes a Sub-Tertiary Grouping, in which one would see shields, flags and cannon.

Twenty Years Ago – Norman Peters reports the find of a new Monitor token! Emmett Ey reports an engraved half dollar which may have commemorated a Civil War dinner for soldiers. Sterling Rachootin pens a thought-provoking article in The Guinness Book of Records for Civil War Token Collectors. Sterling "What is the thickest token?" and "What tools are depicted in Civil War tokens?" Bill Jones offers General Ambrose Burnside, CWT Mini Sets – Part 6 and a brief biography of the General. Dale Cade tackles the reasons for leaving the CWTS in his Exit Interviews – 1994. Dr. Larkin Wilson presented the CWTS Verification Service for the year. Some 91 specimens were received and 17 new Patriotic tokens were verified!

Ten Years Ago – Sterling Rachootin's Civil War Tokens Cover the Home Front discusses the many tokens which show patriotic sayings, such as "UNION" or simply "OK." Rachootin's similar article CWTs Cover the Warfront in the same issue focuses on war-related themes, such as "No Compromise with Traitors. Outside of the usual articles and notices, this was a very small issue. The CWTS needs you to step up and pen an article about your hobby!

The State of the Union

As I sit and write this, the ANA World's Fair of Money has just ended, and all of us have returned to our daily lives. It was good to renew friendships, meet new friends, explore exhibits, come up with new ideas, and generally support each other in our individual quests in this, the greatest hobby.

I first would like to recognize Susan Trask and Q. David Bowers for their remarkable "Money Talks" symposium on Civil War Tokens. It was well attended by the general collecting community, and the talk was spirited, informative, and entertaining. The talk culminated in a generous offer by Dave, matched by Frank Trask, to generate new membership. I am pleased to say 11 new members joined that day. Welcome, and Kudos to Frank and Dave!

The General business meeting of the Society followed. We are finally sound, the new look of the Journal is a hit, and the fall elections to the Board will be underway. The slate of officers is complete, and there are seven members vying for 3 seats on the Board. Elsewhere in the Journal you will find the ballot. Exercise your privilege and duty as a member, and vote for your leadership! Our newest Hall of Fame member, Q. David Bowers, was honored at this meeting. His indefatigable energy in all things numismatic serves as an inspiration to us all.

The work on the newest edition of the Store Card book is winding to a close. Proof-reading is nearly complete, and according to John Ostendorf, committee chair, what remains is front and back-matter, then finding a suitable publisher. Soon!

After an incredibly busy summer personally for me, it will be refreshing to get back to the daily grind of the fall. Stay active in numismatics, keep reading, contribute to the numismatic community encourage new members, vote, and have fun!

Scott Blickensderfer
President, CWTS

Enjoying Our Hobby At the ANA

While I always look forward to the ANA convention, traveling to Chicago for the World's Fair of Money was especially exciting for me this year because so much has been happening in the Civil War Token Society since we gathered together in 2013.

First item on my agenda this year was meeting up with other members of our group at the club table where I am always sure to find the familiar faces of Jud Petrie, John Ostendorf, and Cindy Wibker who was manning the FUN table adjacent to ours. There was a lot of talk about forthcoming 3rd edition of *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*. I passed around a photo of John, Q. David Bowers and myself that I had texted to Evelyn Mishkin, who is nearly finished with the typography, copy editing, and graphics of the new book. She had hoped to join us, but family considerations precluded this. Perhaps next year.

Thursday was a big day for me! My first **ever Money Talks** presentation with none other than Q. David Bowers. This was the first chance to really showcase the long-awaited 3rd edition and the many changes since the last publication of the Fuld reference book in 1973. We both shared images of our favorite CWT and Dave talked about rarities and pricing. It was very well attended and we signed up 11 new members. Susan Macmillan of ANA Headquarters, coordinator of the Money Talks programs, said ours was one of the best-attended of the show.

Immediately following was the annual CWTS meeting, led by President Scott Blickensderfer. Reports on membership and finances, an update by John Ostendorf on SC3 and the announcement of our 2014 Hall of Fame Recipient..... Drum roll here....Q. David Bowers!! More on this in the next journal publication along with some nice photos.

Last but not least was the ANA banquet on Friday evening. This is where I got to meet up with the people who contribute to *all* of numismatics, not just Civil War Tokens. Well deserved awards were handed out for longevity, service, and displays. This is truly a gala event that shines the spotlight on those who contribute to this, **the best of all hobbies.**

I sincerely hope to meet more of the Civil War Token Society members at this event next year. It's educational, informative, exciting and loads of fun!





The President's House



Meet CWTS President #22: Donald Erlenkotter

My life began in August 1938 at Ithaca, New York, where my father, Robert Erlenkotter, was completing his masters degree in civil engineering at Cornell University. He was an officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a 1934 graduate of West Point. After living in Ithaca for six more weeks, we moved south to Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Just six months later we moved considerably farther south – to the Panama Canal Zone! For almost four years we were stationed there, and some of my earliest memories are of the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese were expected to follow up with a strike on the Canal to block naval reinforcements from being sent to the Pacific. Often we had air raid warnings in the middle of the night, and both families in our building had to huddle in the only substantial part of the structure – a ground floor concrete shower stall. There we remained until the all-clear was sounded, with our only source of illumination a single flashlight with a red lens.

In 1942 my mother, sister, and I moved to Denver, Colorado, where my grandfather, Cyrus Boutwell, lived with his family. As is typical for an Army family, we moved frequently, and I had attended nine schools by the time I graduated from high school in 1955. My collecting activities began in 1947 when we were in Newport, Rhode Island, where my father attended the Naval War College for a year. He had been an enthusiastic stamp collector, and so I followed his lead. (I still have my great-grandfather's stamp album, which was printed in Germany in the 1870s.) In 1949, when we were living in Louisiana, I received a Whitman Lincoln cent coin folder, and U.S. coins became a main interest. About that time I also received my first CWTs, which came from an assortment of miscellaneous coins in a family accumulation – a partially holed Doscher store card and two Indian head “Not One Cent” patriotics, one holed and the other with the “Not” scratched out. I knew nothing about CWTs at the time, and these weren't attractive enough to stimulate much interest.

My collecting activities were disrupted in 1953 when my father was transferred to Europe, where I spent the first year in Paris and a second in Heidelberg. U.S. coins

weren't part of the scene there, since we used either local money or military payment certificates. I returned to stamp collecting, and enjoyed the open-air bourse along the Champs Elysées and a couple of visits to the eminent stamp dealer Théodore Champion. In 1955 I graduated from the American high school in Heidelberg and entered Georgia Tech, spending the next four years studying civil engineering. When I graduated in 1959, I had a job in San Francisco to work on the redesign of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, but no money to get there. So I went to the coin department at Rich's Department Store in Atlanta and sold my collection for \$600. (This was one of the worst collecting decisions I ever made, since the collection would be worth at least 100 times that amount today.)

In San Francisco I spent a little time rebuilding a collection from the abundance of coins minted there. Some choice specimens were still available from bank coin rolls. But in 1961 I resumed my education at the Stanford Business School, and continue on for a Ph.D. In 1966 I went to India to work on economic development planning with the U.S. Agency for International Development. After three years there, I joined the faculty at the Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA. The next thirty years were spent primarily in building an academic career.

I had developed an interest in my mother's Boutwell family, which had come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1630s. When eBay began operations on the Internet, I set up a search on eBay for items with Boutwell as a key word. To my surprise, I began turning up a substantial number of Boutwell Civil War tokens and found that there was an entire category on eBay for CWT. From my work on the Boutwell family I knew that Oliver Boutwell, Jr., had been a miller in Troy, New York, and these were his tokens. A couple of family sources had reported that Oliver distributed \$10,000 worth of one-cent tokens, or a total of a million tokens. But before I encountered eBay, I had never seen one. As I began learning more about Civil War tokens, I found that very little was known about the number of tokens that had been produced, and what was reported seemed to be more myth than documented knowledge. If I could estimate the percentage of Boutwell tokens among all CWTs, I could calculate the number of CWTs that had been produced. I first spent a year tabulating information from eBay auctions, and then did a second calculation of the percentage of Boutwell tokens in CWTs auctions. These two estimates turned out to be amazingly close. Along the way, I also determined that the survival rate among Boutwell tokens was virtually the same as for all CWTs.

I also came across the Civil War Token Society and became a member. Dale Cade invited me to a meeting in Long Beach, and then persuaded me to present a paper at one of the meetings. I discovered that there were many interesting things to write about in the CWT world, and these blended numismatic and genealogical knowledge in a way that appealed to me. In particular, I liked to examine generally accepted CWT myths to determine if they could be either substantiated or falsified. This led me to write and submit a number of papers to the CWTJ.

A few years later Dale asked me to run for the CWTS Board of Governors. My first assignment on the Board was as a member of the Service Awards Committee. I was surprised to find that there was no convenient record of past award winners, and that several Service and Literary Awards had never been reported in the Journal. With the help of Cindy Wibker, I completed a record of the awards. I also discovered that the Society's By-Laws were inaccessible and out-of-date. So, I became the chair of a committee to revise them. A collection of this material and additional essential information for the CWTS was assembled into an Executive Board Handbook.

After a couple of terms on the Board, I was induced to run for CWTS president. What I didn't know was that I was walking into a membership and secretarial crisis. Then the CWTS publisher retired, and I stepped in as acting CWTJ editor so our then-editor could take over as publisher. Two months before the end of my term as president, our new publisher suddenly died. This left me with a little over a week to figure out how to produce the Winter 2010 Journal. Looking back, I still find it hard to believe that I got the Journal switched from an archaic cut-and-paste operation to a fully digital format with a PDF print-ready final product under that tight time constraint.

Following three more years as editor, I would say that my most enjoyable experiences in the CWTS have been seeing a new issue of the Journal arrive with interesting, well-written articles that are produced in an attractive format. I hope that the Society will continue this tradition.



Q. David Bowers, Susan Trask, & John Ostendorf at CWTS table



Hill the Barber

OH-165BWa

by John Ostendorf
and David Zimmerman

Listed by the Fulds as OH-165BW-7 through 10, it is fairly obvious that these varieties were issued by a barber and not by Dr. Hiram H. Hill, the druggist who was the issuer of OH-165BW-1 through 6. Thus, I suggested the separate listing of OH-165BWa in my book, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*. However, I still didn't know who the issuer of the Hill the barber tokens was at the time.

My friend David Zimmerman helped with a key piece of information that was right under my nose (and even published in my book). In the 1862 city directory for Cincinnati we have the following listings:

Hill, Wm, Barber, 32 Central Ave.
Rouse, Ellis, Barber, 32 Central Ave.

Readers may recognize that Ellis Rouse was the African-American issuer of tokens listed as OH-165FB. I will present in a separate article that all Civil War tokens issued by barbers were issued by African-Americans.

To put it mildly, it was not easy being an African-American in 1862. In the Southern states, African-Americans were usually slaves. In the Northern states, African-Americans may have been free, but they usually didn't have the same rights enjoyed by most Americans and at best, were treated as second class citizens. They were limited in the trades they were allowed to pursue; but barbering was a trade that was dominated by African-Americans, mainly because whites did not want to engage in a trade associated with servitude.

Cincinnati, just across the Ohio River from Kentucky, was just barely in the northern state of Ohio and African-Americans certainly didn't have equal rights. African-Americans tended to keep to themselves and any partnership would have certainly only been with other African-Americans. So there is no doubt that William Hill was an African-American.

Further support is provided in the 1860 and 1870 census records:

1860 census for Ripley, Brown County, Ohio:

Rouse, Ellis, 27, male, black, Barber, b. Ohio

“ , Anna, 27, female, black, b. Virginia

William Hill, 19, Barber, male, mulatto, Barber, b. Virginia

M.E. Lucas, 11, female, mulatto, b. Virginia

1870 census for Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio:

Hill, William, 28, male, black, Barber, b. Ohio

" , Amanda, 24, female, black, b. Ohio

Rouse, Permedia, 48, female, black, at home helping, b. Kentucky

Johnson, Ida, 3, female, black, b. Ohio

From the census records, there seems to be some sort of familial relationship between William Hill and Ellis Rouse. Due to the shameful impact that slavery had on African-American families, it is often difficult to trace these relationships. Families were fragmented and many sadly spent years after the Civil War trying to find family members that were sold in slavery and taken away. There are many sad advertisements in African-American newspapers in the late 1860s seeking information about 'lost' family members.

Clearly, William Hill was African-American and was associated with Ellis Rouse, the issuer of tokens catalogued as OH-165FB.

Hill also served in the Black Brigade of Cincinnati which worked on defensive fortifications for the city in September, 1862 only months after mobs of white men terrorized the black population in Cincinnati resulting in the loss of life and destruction of property. He was later listed in a draft registration list.

Draft Registration List for Cincinnati, June, 1863:

Hill, William, 20, colored, barber, b. North Carolina

William Hill died in nearby Butler county May 21, 1880 from tuberculosis.

Based on the forgoing, the store card committee chose to list the Hill, barber tokens as OH-165BWa.

Citations:

Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1975.

Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Cards of Cincinnati*, Lulu Press, 2007.

Civil War Tokens of Cincinnati, John Ostendorf.

Federal census for Ripley County, Ohio 1860 and Butler County, Ohio 1870.

U.S. Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863-1865.

African American Issuers of Civil War Store Cards

by John Ostendorf

A truly fascinating area of numismatics is a study of early African-American token issuers. At a time when African Americans did not have equal rights, were generally mistreated in the North and enslaved in the South, there were a few pioneering black men who issued store cards in the 1860s.

The very first tokens issued in the United States by African-Americans were Civil War tokens. It is arguable as to who the first issuer was, but as I will demonstrate in this article, it was most likely either Charles E. Clark of Cincinnati or McKay & Lapsley of Nashville in 1863.

From the antebellum period until the late 19th century, barbering was primarily a black profession. Also called, "color line barbers", these barbers served only white men and did not allow fellow blacks to patronize their shops for fear of losing their white customers. Barbering was dominated by black men due to an aversion by whites to a trade involving personal service and an attitude by whites that a profession of servitude was appropriate for black men. In fact, every Civil War store card issued by a barber was issued by an African-American.

Barbering was a profession that allowed black men to reach economic levels unachievable in the other limited professions they were allowed to work in. As will be seen in this article, many black barbers became leading citizens in at least the African-American portions of their communities. It is an interesting paradox when considering these barbers had to enforce racial segregation of their own businesses in order to achieve their success.

Many black barbers were actually mulattos, men who had a white father, but were treated as blacks. These men may have had an advantage in that their white fathers freed them and gave them financial assistance in starting their business. The racial classification was not consistent in its usage, so often a person is listed as 'mulatto' in one record and as 'black' or even 'colored' in another record.

It can be safely said that very few 19th century store cards were issued by African-Americans. The following eight merchants, four from Cincinnati and four from Nashville, represent the earliest store cards issued in the United States by African-Americans.

Cincinnati issuers:

Cincinnati, on the northern banks of the Ohio River and directly across the Ohio River from Covington and Newport, Kentucky was a city with many southern sympathizers. In fact, many citizens of northern Kentucky worked in Cincinnati and either travelled across the bridge or took a ferry in to work. Slavery never existed in Ohio, but it existed in Kentucky until ratification of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on December, 18, 1865.

There was a general hostility toward blacks in Cincinnati and mobs of white men were known to terrorize the black community in the 1860s. After Confederate raids and Union losses in Kentucky in 1862, Cincinnati prepared fortifications to defend against a Confederate attack. Among those helping in the defense of the city was the Black Brigade of Cincinnati of which two Civil War token issuing barbers were members.



OH-165Y C.E. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio

Charles E. Clark, operated the Lightning Hair Dyeing Room in the Burnet House, a major hotel in Cincinnati at the corner of 3rd and Vine. He is listed as a barber at this address in the 1860-66 city directories. Cincinnati draft registration records show Clark as a 29 year old 'colored' barber in June, 1863.



BURNET HOTEL, CINCINNATI, OH.

Clark's tokens include several that probably circulated during the Civil War. Struck by the Stanton shop, the 1863 dated -2a and -4a varieties appear to have been struck for circulation. Off-metal varieties of both -2 and -4 were also likely struck during the Civil War for sale in the Great Western Sanitary Fair in Cincinnati held from December, 1863 to April, 1864 and were not intended for circulation. Although dated 1863, the 1069 die was in use after the Civil War to produce collector strikes, as was the 1864 dated 1047 die.

The -2a and -4a varieties were probably struck in 1863 and may be the earliest tokens struck by an African-American in the United States.



OH-165BWa Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio

William Hill was associated with Ellis Rouse. They were both listed at the same business address in the 1862 city directory and census records show a probable familial relationship. William Hill also served in the Black Brigade that built defenses against Confederate attack in September, 1862 along with Henry Porter (OH-165EO).

Hill's tokens were struck by William Lanphear's shop and represent the only African American tokens struck by Lanphear. Hill was last listed as a barber in the 1864 city directory and Lanphear's business closed c.1867. The varieties currently listed as -7a and -8a, 'One Shave' and 'One Haircut', respectively, make sense for a barber. The -9a variety, with a \$5.00 denomination, and the -10a variety muling were probably collector's strikes. The Hill tokens will be catalogued as OH-165BWa-1 through 4 in the 3rd edition of the store card book.



OH-165EO Henry Porter, Cincinnati, Ohio

Henry Porter was listed as a barber in the 1863, 64, 66, and 67 city directories. He was first listed at the 95 Fifth Street address on the token in the 1866 directory. Porter served in the Black Brigade of Cincinnati along with William Hill (OH-165BWa).

Porter's tokens were struck by the Stanton shop, probably once the business had been purchased by Murdock & Spencer. It is possible that the Porter tokens were struck after the Civil War.



OH-165FB Ellis Rouse, Cincinnati, Ohio

Ellis Rouse was associated with William Hill. Both men were listed at the same business address in the 1862 city directory and Hill lived in Rouse's household in 1860 per the census records. Rouse was also listed in the 1864 directory in partnership with William Brown and in the 1865 and 1866 directories as a sole proprietor.

Rouse's tokens were struck by the Stanton shop, probably once the business had been purchased by Murdock & Spencer. Rouse's tokens may have been struck after the Civil War.

Nashville issuers:

An important shipping port on the Cumberland River, Nashville was the first confederate capitol to fall when it fell to Union troops in February, 1862. Many escaped slaves, freed blacks, and other citizens migrated to Nashville due to its relative safety under the occupation of federal troops and made Nashville a thriving city during the Civil War. Black citizens helped in the fortification of the city in late 1862 and again in 1864 prior to the Battle of Nashville which was easily won by Union troops.

Despite the occupation of federal troops, slavery was not eliminated by their occupation nor the Emancipation Proclamation that affected only areas under rebel control. Slavery did not officially end in Nashville until early 1865, although its practice was minimal by this time.



TN-690B Harris & Pearl, Nashville, Tennessee

Dick Harris & Henry Pearl were listed as the proprietors of the Tonsorial Saloon at 21 N. Market Street in the May 20, 1863 edition of The Nashville Daily Union. Curiously, the partnership is listed as Pearl & Harris, not Harris & Pearl as on TN-690B.

PEARL & HARRIS'S
TONSORIAL SALOON:
Shaving, Hair-Proming, Dyeing, and Bathing.
NO. 21 NORTH MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite the Watson House and Morris and
Stratton's buildings.

LENNY PEARL AND DICK HARRIS, HAVING
sold out all their old material, have refitted and
equipped their Saloon with every thing new and of
the most approved quality. Their BATHS are com-
bined have been entirely rebuilt, and furnished with the
improved apparatus of Professor Ashley, and under
his superintendence their Baths are unsurpassed by
any in the profession, and their oils, dyes, etc. are of
superior quality. Private rooms for Dyeing.

Warm and Cold Baths
at all hours. Parties wishing to bathe by the month,
or for a long r period, can obtain season tickets at
greatly reduced rates.

I could not find Harris or Pearl in the 1860 census. They were listed in partnership as Harris & Pearl, barbers, 21 N. Market in the 1865-66 Nashville city directories (there were no directories issued in 1861-1864). The partnership appears to have dissolved after 1866. The 1867 directory lists the partnership of Pearl & Merrill, barbers, 32 N. Market St.

The 1870 census for Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee has the following:

- Harris, Dick, 60, male, black, whitewasher, born in Tennessee
- " , Sarah, 30, female, black, born in Virginia
- Pearl, Dilcey, 59, female, black, born in Tennessee
- " , Henry, 28, male, mulatto, porter in bank, born in Tennessee
- " , Margaretta, 38, female, mulatto, born in Tennessee

The Harris & Pearl tokens were struck by the Stanton shop, quite likely after it was purchased by Murdock & Spencer. All are very rare and several were clearly collector strikes. It is unclear whether any were actually struck during the Civil War.

TN-690C D.L. Lapsley & Co.

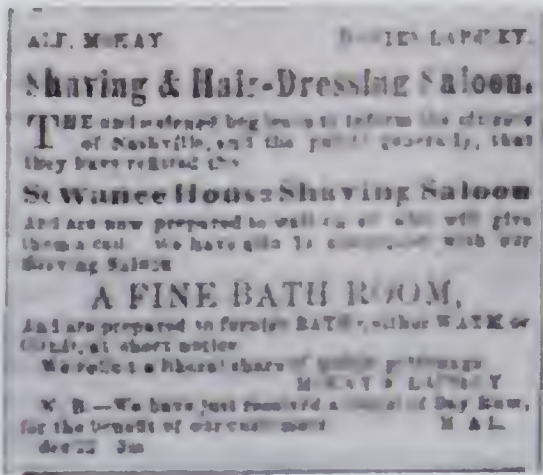


See TN-690D. It is unclear when this firm operated. Daniel L. Lapsley was in business with Alfred McKay from 1863-1870. All of the stock dies used as reverses for TN-690C tokens are known to have post-war usages and were probably struck by Murdock & Spencer. All are very rare and several were clearly collector strikes. It is quite likely that the TN-690C tokens were issued after the Civil War.

TN-690D McKay & Lapsley, Nashville, Tennessee



Alfred McKay & Daniel Lapsley appear to have opened their business in 1863. The following advertisement ran in the December 22, 1863 edition of the Nashville Daily Union:



The partnership is listed in the 1865-1870 city directories. Daniel Lapsley was later a justice of the peace, teacher, and lawyer. He was heavily involved in Republican politics and is mentioned frequently in contemporary newspapers.

As with the other black barber tokens, many varieties were possibly issued post Civil War or were collector strikes; however, two varieties bear special mention. The -1a variety used the 1042 die dated 1863. This die is well known to have been struck by the Stanton shop in a 'triad' of copper, brass, and tin plate as collector strikes for sale in the Great Western Sanitary Fair in Cincinnati in December, 1863 to April, 1864. However, this token is known only in copper and the 1042 die was also used for circulation strikes. The -1a variety was almost certainly struck in 1863.

The currently unlisted -12a die used the stock die of a Stanton backstamp. This is important because all Stanton backstamps that can be dated were struck in 1863. Also, Stanton sold his business to Murdock and Spencer in the fall of 1864. Unlike the -1a variety utilizing the 1042 die, the Stanton backstamp was never used for collector strikes. It was a purely utilitarian die. Thus, we can say with near certainty that the -12a variety was struck in 1863.

The -1a and -12a varieties are possibilities as the first token struck by an African-American in the United States.



**TN-690E Walker & Napier
Nashville, Tennessee**

Nelson Walker and Elias W. Napier were listed in partnership as barbers in the 1865 through at least the 1870 Nashville city directories (there were no directories issued 1861-1864). They were listed at 28 North College in 1865 and 1866, and then at various other locations in

later years. An advertisement in the July 2, 1865 Nashville Daily Union mentions the partnership:

O. K. N O. 1
Hair-dressing & Shaving Saloon.
Cor. Cedar and Summer streets.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have opened a **SALOON**, which, for comfort, elegance and convenience, is unequalled in the city. Their outfit, furniture and implements are not only new, and will be sure to please the public. Nelson Walker, the senior partner, will be in and out of business for six months, now returns light, old customers, in which he is greatly pleased to have a patronage and popularity as a first-class barber and hair-dresser. He is determined to give a good and satisfactory service. All orders promptly attended to in the best style. Be sure to call on the O. K. No. 1 Hair-dressing and Shaving saloon.

WALKER & NAPIER

Note that the advertisement was purchased to run one month from July 2, 1865 and indicates that Walker & Napier had only recently opened their business. They were not listed in the 1865 city directory and were listed only in the 1866 directory. It is highly likely that the Walker & Napier tokens were struck after the Civil War by Murdock & Spencer.

Neither man could be found in the 1860 census. The 1870 census for Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee lists the following:

Walker, Nelson, 45 male, mulatto, barber, born in Virginia

" , Elija, 43, female, mulatto, dress maker, born in Tennessee

" , Salina, 18, female, mulatto, dress maker, born in Tennessee

" , Virginia, 14, female, black, born in Tennessee

" , Sallie, 12, female, mulatto, born in Tennessee

" , William, 10, male, mulatto, born in Tennessee

" , John, 8, male, mulatto, born in Tennessee

" , Robert, 3, male, mulatto, born in Tennessee

Walker, James, 21, male, mulatto, barber, born in Tennessee

Napier, W.C., 46, mulatto, teamster, born in Alabama

" , Jane E., 46, female, mulatto, born in Tennessee

" , **Elias W., 21, mulatto, barber,** born in Ohio

" , Alonzo, 29, mulatto, born in Tennessee

" . Ida M., 12, mulatto, born in Tennessee

While many of these tokens may have been struck in the late 1860s, it does not take away from the importance of these tokens. They all represent very early African-American tokens. Consider the following announcement that appeared in the March 18, 1865 edition of the Nashville Daily Union. This announcement mentions a grand celebration marking the end of slavery in Tennessee due to the ratification of Tennessee's new constitution. Note that the 3rd order of procession was by the Barbers' Association. Also note that W.C. Napier (father of Elias Napier) was one of the Vice Presidents. Nelson Walker was listed as a speaker and serving on the Committee of Arrangements were Richard Harris and D.L. Lapsley.

It is amazing to think that the Tennessee tokens mentioned above were all issued by black men within only a few years of the abolition of slavery in Tennessee. Several varieties were issued by black men while slavery still existed and only six years after the dreadful Dred Scott decision in which the Supreme Court basically held that African-Americans were not citizens.

The earliest black barber tokens were issued at a time in which blacks were enslaved in many parts of the country and all black barber tokens were issued at a time in which blacks did not enjoy equal rights with white citizens.

Grand Celebration

There will be a Grand Celebration by the colored citizens of Nashville and its vicinity on Monday next, March 23th, in honor of the liberation by the people of the revised Constitution, in which all the slaves in Tennessee are declared forever free. Thousands of the colored citizens in Nashville and the surrounding counties are cordially invited to participate in this grand celebration, also the colored troops, the Father's Association, and the Sons of Relief. It is also expected that all colored citizens will on that day suspend business for the occasion and give one day to assist in celebrating our liberation. There will also be a parade of an hundred guns.

Order of Procession.

- 1st. Music.
- 2d. Colored Troops.
- 3d. The Father's Association.
- 4th. The Sons of Relief.
- 5th. President, Speaker of the day, and Committee of Arrangements.
- 6th. State Equal Rights League.
- 7th. All the different schools.
- 8th. Citizens on foot and in carriages.

Order of March.

Assembly at the corner of Spruce and Gay streets at 9 o'clock A. M., proceed up Gay to Capital Avenue up the Avenue to Cedar down Cedar to the Public Square, around the Square, down College to Church, up Church to High, up High to Cedar, down Cedar to St. John's Chapel.

Officers of the Day.

DANIEL WATKINS, President.

W. C. Harris, }
 DANIEL BROWN, } Vice Presidents.
 E. Woods, }

Speaker—NELSON WALKER.

Committee of Arrangements—Thomas Harris, D. J. Lepaley, E. Woods, Jerry Shubert, Benjamin M. Holmes.

Chief Marshal—Wm. Sumner.

Adjutant—Nelson Walker, Sergeant H. J. Maxwell.

Assistant Marshals—Geo. Trumble, Alex. Robertson, James H. Sumner, B. J. Hedley, Frank McKee, Thomas Pratt, Abram Smith, J. I. Brown, Henry Hager, Joshua Henry, Buck Lewis.

There is also the approval of the civil and military authorities.

N. W. H. is requested by the Chief Marshal that all salutes kept by colored men be closed on Monday, the 23th.

March 23—34

In my opinion, this subset of Civil War store cards is currently underappreciated for what they represent. To truly appreciate what these tokens represent, one must consider the times and conditions in which these men lived. These tokens were issued by black men who were business owners during the Civil War or during the earliest days of the Reconstruction. These men were true pioneers and their tokens represent some of the most important and historical exnumia available to U.S. collectors.

Acknowledgment:

I would like to thank my friend and excellent researcher, Mark Gatcha who first suggested that the Civil War barber tokens may have been issued by African-Americans.

Citations:

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Lovett, Bobby L., *The African-American History of Nashville, Tennessee, 1830-1930*, University of Arkansas Press, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1999.

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Federal census for Davidson County, Tennessee 1860 and 1870.

The Nashville Daily Union, various issues cited above.

1864: Dunn & Co.'s Oyster House Tokens

Donald Erlenkotter

As the year 1864 progressed, fewer new Civil War tokens displaying this year were issued. By then a Union victory appeared more likely, and the U.S. Mint's introduction of new bronze Indian head cents provided an official alternative to the heavier copper-nickel cents, which had been removed from circulation and hoarded. The decrease in demand for Civil War tokens is shown by a drop in the advertised price for a thousand tokens from \$9.00 in early 1863 to \$7.50 in late 1863 and early 1864.¹ Later in the year, advertising for tokens seems to have disappeared.

Our sesquicentennial recognition of the Civil War tokens of 1864 focuses here on store cards, as exemplified by the MA 200A tokens issued in 1864 by Dunn & Co.'s Oyster House in Charlestown.² These tokens are particularly interesting since prior to 2010 they had been misclassified under Boston as MA 115B.³ Dunn & Co. issued four major varieties of Civil War store card tokens for its oyster house, all dated 1864. Three reverse dies were used for these tokens: 1413, 1414, and 1415. Each depicts an obelisk-type monument surrounded by a wreath. This is the Bunker Hill memorial erected in commemoration of the famous battle of the American Revolution fought near that hill in 1775.



MA 200A-2a



Reverse die 1414

Although the tokens don't reveal the location of Dunn's business, city directories identify Valentine M. Dunn as the proprietor of an oyster saloon on Main Street in Charlestown from 1856 through 1864. The Bunker Hill monument is located nearby, which explains why it appears on the tokens. By 1866 Dunn had turned the oyster and eating house over to his associate, Hubert Daly, and throughout the rest of his life he operated a fish and grocery store, also on Main Street.

A number of store cards issued in 1864 came from merchants who previously had served in the Union Army, and thus they have a double attraction to collectors. Dunn's tokens are in this category as he was a private in the Boston Light Artillery (Cook's Battery) of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which was ordered to proceed to Washington on 20 April 1861. The battery was mustered into federal service on 18 May 1861, one of the three-month units established early in the Civil War. It served in the defense of Baltimore, and was mustered out at Camp Clare, Maryland on 2 August 1861 after its term expired.⁴ Dunn was then commissioned on 5 September 1861 as a second lieutenant in the Third Battery of Massachusetts Light Artillery, and on 28 November 1861 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. This battery left the state on 7 October 1861, and was in the Army of the Potomac during the entire term of its service.

The battery spent the winter at Hall's Hill, Va., and took part in the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia on 10 March 1862. It then went to Yorktown, where on April 6 it was sharply engaged with the Confederate artillery on the Warwick road. Its next engagements were at the battles of Hanover Court House on May 27 and Mechanicsville on June 26. For the rest of the year the battery accompanied the Fifth Corps on all its movements, but was not seriously engaged. Gen. George B. McClellan took leave of the army on November 10, and the Third Battery fired the national salute on that occasion. During a period when Capt. Martin commanded the division artillery, Lt. Dunn was in command of the battery. He resigned his commission on 30 January 1863, and returned to Charlestown.⁵

Charlestown was annexed by Boston in 1874, and it then became part of Suffolk County. Dunn, a grocer residing at 425 Bunker Hill Street, appears in the 1880 census for Boston. When he died in 1884, he was still living on Bunker Hill Street. His widow, Susan, was granted a pension in 1913 for his service during the Civil War, fifty years after it had been completed.

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2. Chetson, Alan M., Jr. and Erlenkotter, Donald, "Dunn & Co.'s Oyster House: Boston – MA 115B attributed to Charlestown as MA 200A!" *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (Summer 2010), pp. 5-9.
3. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XLV, 120.
4. Nason, George W., *History and Complete Roster of the Massachusetts Regiments: Minute Men of '61*, Smith & McCance, Boston, MA, 1910, pp. 287-290.
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East Boston 1837:

A Hard Times token die becomes a Civil War token die!

Q. David Bowers

East Boston, Massachusetts

If there has been one constant for the city of Boston over the years it is change. The Boston of 2014 bears little resemblance to that of the Civil War era 1861-1865 or the earlier 1832-1844 Hard Times period. Concerning the latter, most historians define the economic difficulties as extending from the Panic of 1837 or perhaps with financial difficulties a year or two earlier, extending to the spring of 1843 when robust recovery was underway. In 1899, in his *Hard Times Tokens* book, Lyman H. Low extended the length so he could include the interesting political tokens of the 1832 election and also certain issues of the early 1840s.

Over the years Boston has become much larger than it used to be. Part of this was due to annexing suburbs, Roxbury being an example, but most famously the city added real estate by dumping tons of fill into Boston harbor. If he were alive today John Saunderson, who coined Pine Tree shillings in the city (about where Macy's is now), would not recognize the place.



East Boston as shown on a map published in *Harper's Weekly*, June 22, 1872, by which time it was mostly settled with streets and buildings.

In 1837 the settlement of East Boston was on an island in the harbor opposite the mouth of the Charles River. The city of Boston was to the southwest and the town of Winthrop to the northeast.

Niles' Register published this on October 4, 1834:

East Boston developed. A small island, beautifully located near the city of Boston, has been laid off in lots and is now in a rapid state of improvement. A number of pretty cottages have been built, with a magnificent hotel, etc., and the new town is called "East Boston." It will become a place of great resort in the summer season, and is an excellent site for certain manufacturers and mechanics.

The Maverick Coach

Connecting with East Boston in 1837 was the Maverick Coach, a stagecoach affiliated with the Roxbury Coaches. The typical coach or omnibus was drawn by a span of four horses and had seats for 18 passengers inside. In warm weather an additional six could be accommodated outside. The Roxbury line ran from the Norfolk House in Roxbury to downtown Boston.



The Norfolk House in Roxbury was at the beginning of the line.

The Maverick Coach, a single vehicle, went all the way from East Boston to Roxbury. Both lines issued tokens made of German silver, likely Feuchtwanger's Composition, 18.7 inches in diameter, likely valued at 12½ cents, equal to a Spanish-American real or bit.



Maverick Coach Hard Times Token

The Maverick Coach tokens are slightly scarce today with probably about 200 to 300 known, making them very affordable. Nearly all are in VF or EF grade. The reverse die lettered EAST / BOSTON / 1837 of this token was preserved and on the commission of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association and Albert V. Jencks in late 1864 or early 1865 was used in combination with new dies of Providence merchants as well as patriotic dies to create rare varieties of Civil War tokens. In addition the die was combined with patriotic dies 134, 146, and 427. The die was immaculately preserved as evidenced by nearly all of the later numismatic strikes being somewhat prooflike.



Civil War token RI-700-D-2j with the imprint of H. Dobson, who was proprietor of the Arcade House. Many different numismatic strikes were made using the resurrected East Boston die of 1837.

Epilogue

Starting at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of December 10, 1867, a sale of numismatic items cataloged in 86 pages by W. Elliot Woodward was held at the Book Trade Sales Rooms of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., 498 Broadway in New York City. The cover was titled, *Catalogue of American and Foreign Coins, Medals, Tokens, &c., Contained in the Collections of Messrs. A. V. Jencks and George T. Paine, of Providence, R.I.*

The catalogued showcased the dozens of different mulings, included from older dies, that Jencks and Paine had commissioned in 1864 and early 1865. It began with a spectacular offering of the 1844-dated 24.7 mm Rhode Island “Hope” tokens that are now collected with the patriotic series, Fuld numbers 481 to 483C, and continued to include smaller-diameter pieces, mostly relating to Providence, Rhode Island merchants.

A Drove of Mules

1569 Arms of R.I.; rev. “Fremont & Dayton the people’s choice;” copper proofs, only three struck, 20. The last piece and thirteen following, all bear the same obverse, with reverse as described, are very rare, only three of each having been struck; they are all copper proofs size 20.

1570 Eagle and shield with sixteen stars surrounded by a wreath.

1571 A soldier with a gun surrounded by stars; Vt. Militia, v.f.

1572 Man on horse-back with dog, a hunting scene.

1573 A dog pursuing a water bird.

1574 A man on horseback, Boston Light Dragoons.

1575 A flock of pheasants.

1576 A man shooting a bird from a tree.

1577 A dog in pursuit of game.

1578 A stag.

1579 A greyhound.

1580 A hare running.

1581 Two pheasants.

1582 War of 1861, *engaged in the above battles*.

1583 A set of 14 pieces, same as the last 14 lots; struck in brass; only three sets struck; all very fine, 20.

1584 Another set; nickel proofs; only three sets struck; 14 pieces, 20.

1585 The last lot duplicated; nickel proofs, 20.

1586 Another set from the same dies; tin; equally fine and rare; 14 pieces, 20.

1587 Another set, in lead; 14 pieces; equally fine and rare, 20.

1588 Duplicate of 1579, in nickel.

1589 Duplicate of 1578, in nickel.

1590 Duplicate of 1582; nickel proof.

1591 Bust facing left “Henry Clay, 1844,” surrounded by stars; rev. arms of Rhode Island; copper; fine, and excessively rare.

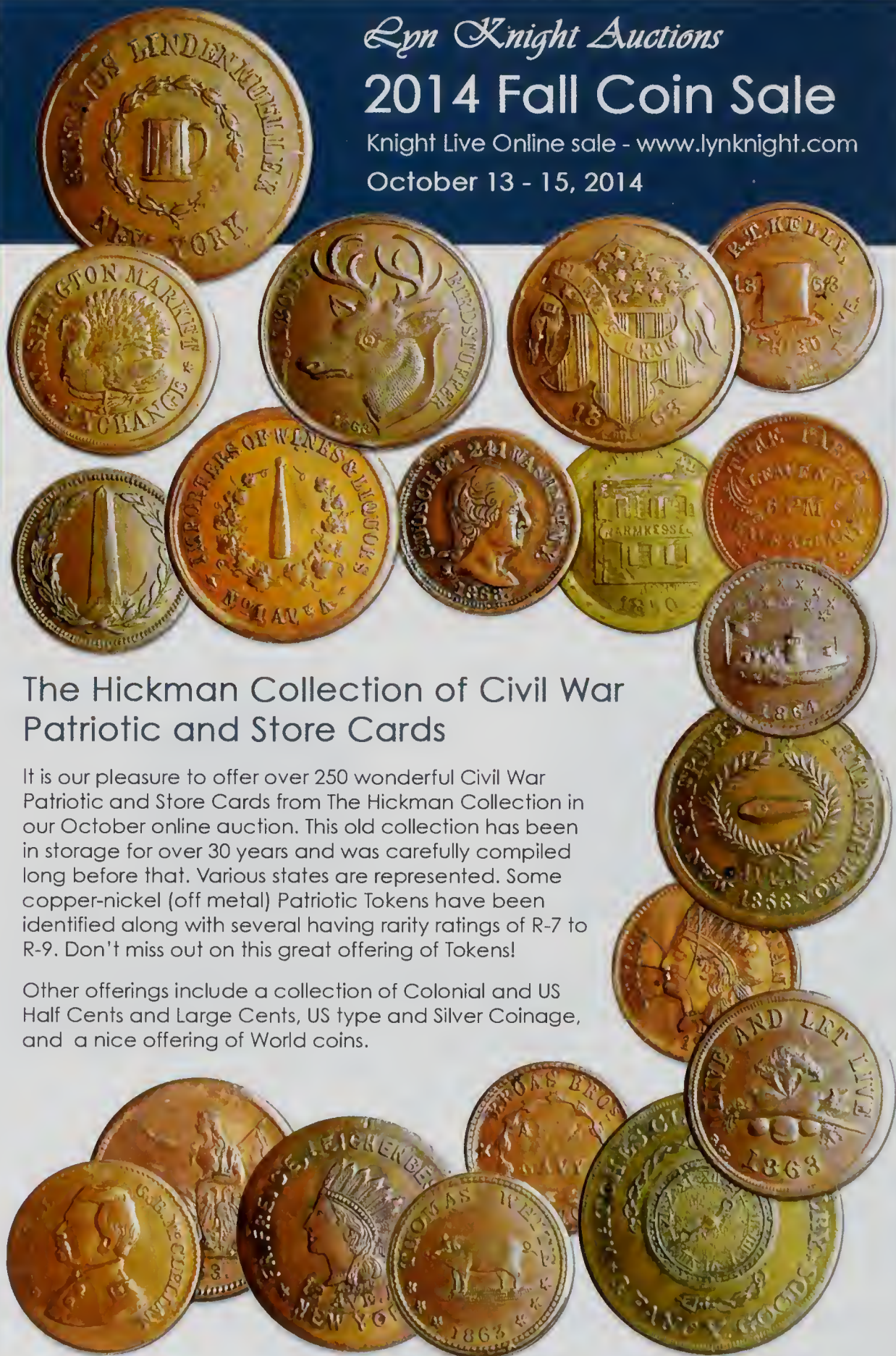
Perhaps the full story of these and other Rhode Island rarities would make a nice story for a future issue of the Journal.

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October 13 - 15, 2014



The Hickman Collection of Civil War Patriotic and Store Cards

It is our pleasure to offer over 250 wonderful Civil War Patriotic and Store Cards from The Hickman Collection in our October online auction. This old collection has been in storage for over 30 years and was carefully compiled long before that. Various states are represented. Some copper-nickel (off metal) Patriotic Tokens have been identified along with several having rarity ratings of R-7 to R-9. Don't miss out on this great offering of Tokens!

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New Patriotic Die 68B

William Luitje

Introduction

Patriotic die 68B has been hiding in plain sight for over 150 years but the time has come to introduce it to the collecting community. This is not a case of a known die having been re-engraved or of a die that was used to produce a few tokens of extreme rarity. Rather, it is completely different from die 68A, although very similar, and it is not a rarity. If you already have a 68A token in your collection there is a good chance that it is actually a 68B.

Description

As you look at the pictures of 68A and 68B in this article you may get the feeling that they appear different somehow. In fact, they are completely different dies and differ in many small respects but it is no surprise that they were not distinguished before this time. They each have the same number of dots in the headband and very similar placement of the stars relative to the feathers and these are the diagnostic points used in Jack Detwiler's Die-A-Grams, which most collectors use to identify their patriotic tokens. Unless a collector has a specimen of each, a good visual memory and compares them diligently, the differences are unlikely to make an impression.

There are many other smaller differences that become apparent with longer study, such as the shapes of the individual feathers or that some of the stars are slightly displaced between the two dies. Overall, 68B gives the impression of coarser features in the bust and less refined technique in the engraving.

The following table lists some of the more apparent differences in more or less decreasing order of noticeability.

Tip of truncation of bust	Longer, far exceeds the necklace	Shorter, scarcely exceeds the necklace
Necklace	5 large beads	7 small beads
Eyelids	Thin	Heavy
Lips	Round	Triangular
Nose	Slim	Heavy, blunt
Feathers	Defined outline, individual barbs (the parts of the feather that branch out from the main rib) are not deeply engraved.	Individual barbs are deeply engraved with no defined outline.
Die break	None	There appears to be a die break behind the 8 th feather about midway through the feather.
Headband	Beads in headband start at the low margin of the headband on the left and slowly rise until they are at the high margin at the right.	Beads in headband start at the low margin of the headband on the left and stay low until about the 1/3 point whence they jump to the middle and then gradually rise to the high margin.

There are many other smaller differences that become apparent with longer study, such as the shapes of the individual feathers or that some of the stars are slightly displaced between the two dies. Overall, 68B gives the impression of coarser features in the bust and less refined technique in the engraving.

Diagnostics Features

Collectors can use Part IX of the existing Die-A-Gram in the patriotic book by counting headband beads (17) and comparing star positions relative to feathers (9th star over 5th feather). If the token in question matches 68A then it is either a 68A or 68B.



68A



68B

These two dies can then be distinguished by looking at the point of the bust truncation. If long, it is a 68A; if short it is a 68B.

Varieties

There are only 2 varieties currently listed for 68A. Both use reverse die 371 but one was struck in copper, an R3, and one in copper-nickel, an R8. All 68A and 68B specimens seen by the author so far were struck in copper so it is unknown which die was actually used to strike the copper-nickel variety. If any readers have access to a 68A/371d specimen it would benefit the collecting community if they would convey to the patriotic book committee or the author which obverse die is used.

Rarity

In the year since the discovery of the 68B die the author has observed about the same number of tokens with 68A and 68B obverses. This suggests that each has about half the population that was estimated for 68A/371a, R3. However, it would require at least a factor of 4 reduction in population to move a common R3 to R4 so increasing the R numbers would require an appraisal of whether 68A/371a was a 'common' or 'scarce' R3. This decision should be left to the patriotic book committee but based on the author's experience retaining a rating of R3 for each seems justified.

Other Thoughts

Die 68A is part of a series of 12 Indian Head patriotic token dies, most of which were muled with a single use 'Not One Cent' in oak wreath reverse die. These dies are attributed to New York City die sinker Emil Sigel and some in the series bear his initials. There is also a similar die, 1014, which is used only for store cards and has "LIBERTY" in the headband instead of balls.

Die 371 is also used with obverse die 65A, which makes three obverse dies it was used with. 65A is even more crudely engraved than 68B but shares some characteristics with 68B in that their busts both have coarse looking facial features, feathers without an outline and a bust truncation that barely exceeds the necklace. 65A is also an outlier in that it has only 12 beads compared to 16 or more for the other dies in the series. All of the other busts in the series seem to have the refined facial characteristics of 68A, outlined feathers and longer bust truncations.

Since there is some consistency in these features and little overlap between them it raises the possibility that Sigel had an apprentice or helper who engraved the cruder dies. Another possibility is that 65A and 68B were Sigel's first two attempts at creating an Indian head die, as reflected by their crudeness. However, the fact that there is not a steady progression in quality of engraving argues against that idea.

Dies in this series were either crudely or skillfully done. At this date we will never know the answer to that question but it may be an interesting exercise for researchers studying other Sigel die series to look for similar discrepancies in die cutting. Perhaps there are other new Sigel dies still waiting to be discovered.

Civil War Store Card Rarity and Business Longevity

Roger Lulich

The rarity of Civil War tokens is an educated estimate based largely on token sale histories. It is not accurately known how many Civil War tokens are in existence today or how many were minted originally. *The Civil War Token Journal* has examined these issues several times over the last 40 years.¹

It is assumed that the more of a particular token variety minted during the Civil War, the more of this variety would be in existence today. While this seems to be a logical and valid assumption, there may be other reasons why more of a certain variety of token has survived in greater numbers than other varieties. The similarity of a Civil War token design to the circulating U. S. Mint's small cents may be a factor. Perhaps the desirability of the token's image may have lead to individuals retaining the token as well. It could be imagined that tokens with Lincoln's bust, an image of a dog or an Amazon warrior or even patriotic slogans may have been treasured and kept. Additionally, states may have enforced the 19th century currency laws differently, influencing the current rarity of token varieties.

Another factor may have affected the current Civil War token store card population - the amount of time a business that issued the store card operated after the Civil War ended conceivably could impact the rarity of that token. This post-Civil War longevity of the business may have influenced the rarity in one of two ways. First, if the business was short-lived after issuing the tokens, many customers may have been "stuck" with the tokens with no place to redeem them. Many of these tokens may have been stored and forgotten about for years. Alternatively, if the merchant did not operate long after the tokens were first used, customers may have disposed of the tokens for scrap since there was no chance of them being redeemed. Merchants that continued operations after the Civil War may have continued to accept their own tokens, leading customers to retain the tokens for future use. Also, these successful merchants may have had a chance to order additional tokens if the original tokens were well-accepted by their customers.

To evaluate the impact of business longevity on Civil War token rarity, Wisconsin Civil War token store cards were examined. There are over 180 Wisconsin merchants that issued tokens, which is a good sample size to investigate. The store card business, rarity and time in operation after the issue of the tokens were compared.

To determine how long a merchant was in business two sources were used. The first is the *Wisconsin State Gazetteer and Business Directory*. The *Gazetteer* was published in 1852, 1865 and, starting in 1876, it was published every two to three

years until 1927. Information in the directory was gathered from many sources, but primarily from local post offices. There was no charge to the merchant to be listed, but advertising space could be purchased. Listings were by city or village and gave the business name and type of business. The directories were then sold to suppliers, wholesalers, shipping companies, etc. I utilized the directories of 1865 and 1876.

The second source was the City of Milwaukee directories for 1865 and 1876. For whatever reason, the *Gazetteer* did not list many of the Milwaukee store card merchants - perhaps because the Milwaukee post offices were not as helpful in supplying data to the *Gazetteer* publishers as the other post offices in the state. I used the same years of the Milwaukee directories to correspond to the *Gazetteer* years used (1865 and 1876).

The rarities of the tokens were obtained from Q. David Bowers' 2013 book *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*, which is the most current reference available on token rarity. The listed rarities should be similar to the forthcoming 3rd edition of Fuld's Civil War store card book.² For each business, the most common rarity (lowest R value) was used.

Two businesses were excluded because the villages listed on the tokens were not in the *Gazetteer* (Newberg and Sauk City). One token was eliminated because the name was listed on two different tokens (J. Roderman). Also, one token (Matson & Loomis, WI 510 Ya) was not included because it was listed in Bowers' book but not in previous references. Although this may be a valid listing, it is not certain if the new Fuld's reference would have it in the Wisconsin section. If two individuals were included in the business name and either one was listed in the directories as still being in the same business, I included that business as still being in operation. Both names did not have to be listed.

There were three populations of businesses. First were those businesses not listed in the 1865 or 1876 directories; this group is labeled 1863 as most of the tokens' reverse dies are dated 1863. Presumably, these merchants did not stay in business long enough to be listed in the 1865 directories. For example, this was the case for two of the North Prairie token merchants not listed - John Remington (WI 550B) went out of business in 1864 and John Smart (WI 550C) ceased operations in 1865. The second population were merchants listed in the 1865 directories and not the 1876 directories; this set is labeled 1865. A third population were those merchants still listed in the 1876 directories and is labeled 1876. The 1876 group was businesses that survived the first decade after the Civil War was over.

The following table and graph show the results of the analysis:

R	Business Group		
	<u>Value</u>	<u>1863</u>	<u>1876</u>
1			
2		1	2
3	1		5
4		3	13
5	7	19	29
6	16	27	24
7	4	19	8
8	3	2	1

Table 1. Number of businesses in each year group for each R value

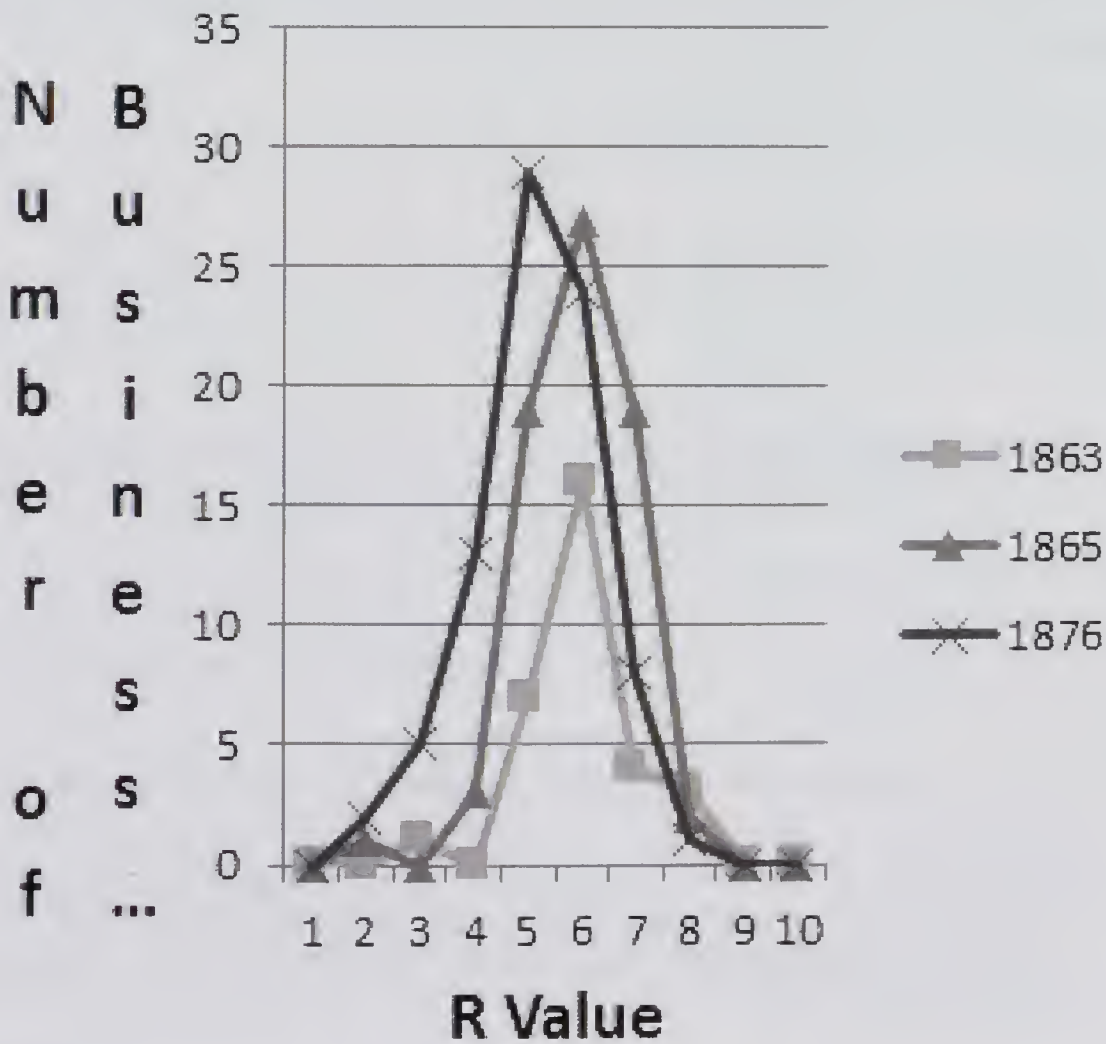


Figure 1. Graph of the business year groups by number of businesses and R value

Statistically, at the 95% confidence level, there was no difference between the 1863 and 1865 populations of businesses. There was however, a significant difference between both the 1863 and 1865 groups and those businesses still listed in 1876.³ In other words, those businesses in the 1876 group had statistically lower R ratings than the 1863 or 1865 groups.⁴

A drawback to this study was that the other confounding variables like original number of tokens minted could not be controlled for in the analysis. Also, using the most common token variety rarity, thereby eliminating probable numismatic strikes, was an attempt to analyze tokens actually used in daily commerce. There were however, several merchants who had two or more varieties with fairly common (low) R values. It could be argued that these merchants should have had their tokens added together to create a lower R value or, alternatively, add another data point for the second low R value token.

In conclusion, this limited study suggests that the length of time a merchant remained in business after issuing their Civil War store card influences the number of the business' tokens in existence today, with the longer the business was operating, the more of its tokens are available today.

NOTES

1. Most recently: Erlenkotter, Donald, "Civil War Token Survival Rates," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 47, No. 3 (Fall 2013), pp. 21-26.
2. Personal correspondence with the Civil War Token Society.
3. A one-way ANOVA and t-test with the Bonferroni correction was used. Actual p value is 0.000025.
4. Caution should be exercised, as the R values are an exponential scale. An alternative way to analyze the data is to assign each R value a number that is the mean of the R limits. For example, R-4 with limits 201 to 500 would be assigned 350.5. This would introduce more assumptions and variables and would lead to a less powerful statistical analysis. If this approach is taken, the ANOVA p value is 0.067.

The General Store

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cunning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI 920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

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COMPLETE SET OF ORIGINAL CWTS JOURNALS from Fall 1967 – current. Fall 1967 through Winter 2001 are hardbound in 10 volumes; the rest are not bound. Offers. Bob Canaday, 615-838-1679.

STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

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WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

FREE: CWTS HALL OF FAME MEDAL – Send SASE with postage for two ounces to Don Erlenkotter, 10616 Ranch Road, Culver City, CA 90230-5457. For further details about this copper medal, email derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu.

SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

++++++
NEED NICE clean, original CWTS Journal Vol. 7 No. 1 (Spring 1973). James Higby. Write to cwstorecards@gmail.com"

++++++
141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

++++++
CWTS Journals 1997-2005 – I would like to purchase or borrow all or any of these to read. Vincent Contessa, yovinny@netzero.net or tel. 865-690-9429.

++++++
SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK (mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

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WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

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CWTS Journals, 1967-2013, complete sets by year or volume. All in perfect condition. Offers. Warren Boin. , 973-538-0261, email weboin@verizon.net

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Civil War Store Cards Hard Times Tokens

Stephen L. Tanenbaum

Coming attraction:

Tokens from my personal collection

I have been busy cataloging and compiling listings of items from the estate of the late Stephen L. Tanenbaum, a fine friend for many years. For more than 40 years Steve gathered these, continually improving and upgrading. The vast majority of the Civil War tokens are Mint State, many certified by NGC (which Steve was in the midst of doing) and others still in his 2x2 cardboard holders. Rarity-9 (2 to 4 known) tokens abound as do, believe it or not, R-10 (unique) tokens and unlisted varieties. These include tokens of Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee. The Hard Times tokens range in grade from well-circulated to Mint State and are mostly comprised of scarce and rare varieties.

In addition, during the coming two years I will be cataloging and listing several thousand Civil War tokens from my own collection. These will include many coins pedigreed to the Fuld, Grellman, Rossa, Tanenbaum, and other collections. Some years ago Steve sold me most of his numismatic strikes, electing to keep for himself a smaller number of pieces. I will be offering many off-metal tokens, overstrikes on Indian cents and other coins, and the like. This will be a continuing process, adding tokens in groups.

Each token has been carefully priced to be what I consider to be a very reasonable value. It is significant to say that it has been the rule, not the exception, that those buying tokens have come back to buy more!

If you will send me an e-mail request I will send you my latest list by return e-mail. Nearly all are one-of-a-kind in the Tanenbaum estate and, in time, those I offer from my own holdings.

Thank you for your interest!



Dave Bowers



Box 539 Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896

Request by e-mail: qdbarchive@metrocast.net



The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Winter 2014

Volume 48

Number 4

The Washington House



Urbana, Ohio

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$25 for non-members; \$20 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Lulu.com Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Richard Snow, CWTS Book Manager, Eagle Eye Rare Coins, P. O. Box 32891, Tucson, AZ 85751**, email rick@indiancent.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.org.

"Buy the book before the token!"

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DUES FOR 2015 **ARE DUE BY JANUARY 1**

Enclosed with your copy of the Journal is a preprinted envelope for submitting your membership renewal dues payment for 2015. We hope this envelope will make the dues payment more convenient for you. You can renew without any additional forms to cut out or copy. Please indicate any change of address directly on the remittance envelope.

Since the Journal is mailed by the printer with the envelopes enclosed, we apologize if you have received an envelope but have already paid your 2015 dues. Please check the mailing label on your Journal envelope. If the label says "Exp 2014" after your member number, your membership will expire at the end of 2014. If it says anything other than 2014, no payment is necessary.

We would very much appreciate payment of your 2015 dues in a timely manner. This will save the Society the added cost and effort of sending out a reminder mailing in January and ensure that you receive the 2015 quarterly Journals on time.

If you prefer, you may renew your membership by PayPal on the CWTS web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

We look forward to having you as a member of the CWTS for another year!

STATE OF THE UNION

As I write this, the last of my presidential messages, I thank you for the opportunity to serve. Over the next six months or so, the sesquicentennial anniversary of the ending of the seminal event that led to our very reason for being will come to a close. Over the past four years, many celebrations, lectures, articles and revisitings have taken place all over these United States. After the 150th celebration of reunion, the rest of the world will move on. We will continue to celebrate the numismatic legacy of the Civil War.

The past two years have seen some progress for the CivilWar Token Society. A new, updated look to the Journal will count as my best contribution. I am proud of the way it has come together, and has led to increasing contributions from a wider circle of talented authors. Under the guiding hand of our new Editor, Susan Trask, I anticipate new accolades from the general numismatic community. The Society Hall of Fame was re-activated after years of stagnation. The non-profit status of the Society was renewed after several years of abeyance. Much remains to be done.

A new Board will be seated come January. I task them with moving forward without hesitation. It is my opinion that we all underestimate the importance of small hobby societies, this one in particular, to their memberships, and to those considering membership. Value must be added. A robust educational program to sharpen attribution skills. Articles of interest must constantly be supplied to the Journal. A vibrant Internet presence is absolutely vital to our continued relevance in a changing demographic. Do not look two years ahead. Those who will be 50 in 20 years, the average age of any collector, will not have known a world without e-books or -commerce. We need to stay ahead of the curve as well as remembering our roots.

I task the membership to stay active. Tell the Board what you want to see our Society accomplish. There are several things I have left undone, and will strive to finish them before my term ends.

I again thank you for the opportunity to serve as your president. I will work harder on pet projects as your past-president.

Best Wishes to all,

Scott A. Blickensderfer, President,

What's On Your Shelf?

.....Building your numismatic library.

As I eagerly await the release of the Third Edition of George and Melvin Fuld's *U.S. Civil War Store Cards* book, edited by John Ostendorf, I'm reminded of sitting at Steve Tanenbaum's table at the Long Beach Coin Expo over 20 years ago. There I was with my brand new Second Edition of this same book listening to Steve tell me it wouldn't be long before my copy would resemble his; dog eared, annotated and falling apart!

John has this new edition out to several printers for pricing with the promise to have this beautiful book available in early 2015. In full color with many merchant biographies, this is the ultimate research book for serious collectors.

And just yesterday Dennis Tucker of Whitman publishing announced the release of Q. David Bowers' second edition of his *Guide Book to Civil War Tokens* for sale in December of this year. The first edition sold over 4,000 copies! This new version introduces over 50 new pages on sutler tokens, a current pricing guide and new photos. Priced at \$39.95, again in full color, it is everything collectors have come to expect from Dave Bowers.

Already available is Rick Iron's newly edited book on sutler tokens by David Schenkman. Yes, it's in living color and features photos of every variety. Pricing and availability are found on page 32 of the journal.

So why all the focus on books? Because they are the anchors for our hobby. They are the ultimate resources that point us in the right direction to help make educated purchases. And they open wide the doors of the history and stories behind the events and people who make this hobby so fascinating.

My books are like fine friends. They are there when I need them and I can count on them for sound advice. Very soon I will place three new "friends" on the shelves of my library and invite you to do the same.



100 Years of the Civil War Token Society

Paul Cunningham



Forty Years Ago in the CWTS

The Winter issue of the 1974 CWTS featured an in depth study by David Gladfelter and Jack Detwiler of the Stanton Murdock & Spencer die sinking and engraving firms which producing so many Civil War tokens. Gladfelter and Detwiler continued their report on engraving and die sinking in their Cincinnati Brasses. Both articles were well illustrated. Glenn Firestone, an early “mover and shaker” in the CWT hobby, spins a tale of beginnings in the CWT collecting which will impress all. Benj Fauver writes of Collecting Civil War Tokens by Die, Part 1. This extensive and serious article was a must read for collectors, both fresh and experienced!

Thirty Years Ago

Paul Cunningham wrote up a number of Other Civil War Organizations, groups that studied other aspects of the War, such as homes of Civil War personages, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and re-enactments. Dale Cade presented his Assembling A Patriotic Type Set – Part 9, featuring Sub-Tertiary Grouping of “Open Wreath,” “Star/Open” Wreath and “Closed Wreath.” A huge CWTS sale of 361 lots was offered. Gary Pipher continued his reporting of Auction Notes.

Twenty Years Ago

Sterling Rachootin’s Civil War Copperheads Skirt the Law is an extensive, well-illustrated discourse on the legality of our Civil War tokens and the end of private coinage in the United States.

Ten Years Ago

Sterling Rachootin's Civil War Tokens Cover the Home Front shows "Civil War tokens dies were designed to emulate a wide range of many different ideas, feelings, categories and economic desires of die sinkers, entrepreneurs, merchants, politicians, etc." and does so with many illustrations. In the same issue Rachootin does "Civil War Tokens Cover the Warfront," a similar treatment of Civil War tokens, with the battlefield as the focus.

Today

About twenty minutes ago, another fine Steve Hayden auction closed.

Ten Years from now

The 2015 edition of Fuld's Civil War Token Store Cards book (revision of the 1976 book), which had reported sales of 3500 copies in the first year, has been surpassed by the sale of 7800 copies of the new edition in 2024.

Twenty Years from now

Cindy (Grellman) Wibker's first son, 52 year old Kevin Grellman, was elected President of the Civil War Token Society.

Thirty Years from now

The CWTS announces that only 22 new Civil War token dies had been discovered for the current year.

Forty Years from now

The membership reached 10,000 on 6 October 2054!

Fifty Years from now

The CWTS announces it's merger with the CW Badge Collectors, and collector groups of swords, bullets, canteens, guns and insignia. The membership now has reached 17,880!



The President's House



Cindy Wibker

I was born and raised in Shreveport, Louisiana, in a traditionally close Southern family. Sundays after church were frequently spent at my great grandmother's house with a yard full of cousins. We would have competitions and talent shows and were quite good at entertaining ourselves while our parents visited inside the small wooden frame house. We didn't have much money, but we didn't know it because no one around us did, either. My dad went to work for the telephone company as soon as he graduated high school, and he would bring home a giant cable spool for us to walk on and some old phones for our playhouse. It was a simpler time, as the saying goes.

I loved having my formative years during the 60's. What an incredible period in our nation's history – the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Elvis, putting a man on the moon, the fight for women's rights, the struggle for racial equality, protests of the Vietnam War, President Kennedy being assassinated, Woodstock, the Cuban missile crisis. I can remember where I was during each of these milestone events, and can appreciate the impact that each had on my life.

My sister and I were expected to go to college, which was an opportunity that my young parents never had. I will always appreciate their work ethic so they could give us things they didn't have. I went to Louisiana Tech in Ruston for 2 years, but became engaged to an Air Force officer and moved back home and transferred to LSU in Shreveport to finish my college education. Although the marriage didn't last, I have two awesome sons – Kevin (32) and Andrew (29) as a result of the union. A third gift from the marriage was my love of numismatics.

My ex had been a coin collector since he was 7 years old, and he wanted me involved in the hobby, too. I have always had the collecting gene, so I embraced the idea immediately. He told me about something called Civil War tokens, and they intrigued me. He said, and I quote, "You can build an entire collection for about \$50, but you'll have to look for years to find them all." Decades and a six digit investment later, we had some laughs about that statement.

I bought my first Civil War token in April 1975. We were going to all the local coin shops trying to find some, as I had never seen one. I was so happy to buy that first token. It was a NYC butcher's token in brass (Ph. Seiter's, NY 630BQ) and looked like it had been shot with a bb gun. I paid \$1 for it, and I still have it. From that moment on, I was hooked on Civil War tokens.

I don't remember how I located the Civil War Token Society (CWTS), but I joined in 1976 or 1977. I signed up for auction catalogs and fixed price lists and began meticulously building my collection – one per patriotic die and one per merchant. I did a lot of business with some wonderful dealers, including many who are no longer with us. I was also a member of the Token And Medal Society (TAMS), and attended my first ANA convention in the summer of 1977 in Atlanta. It was so much fun to put faces with names! I guess some people took notice of me also, as I was asked to be secretary of the CWTS in 1978, which I eagerly agreed to do. I should mention for clarification that during my years of working for the CWTS, my name was Cindy Grellman. If memory serves me, we had about 350 members at that time. This was pre-computer days, so the membership files were kept by hand on a rolodex. Our mailing label list was maintained at a hub, and each time we were preparing to mail a CWTS Journal I made all the additions, corrections and deletions by hand on a computer format tablet that resembled accounting paper. We were low tech, but it was the best system available at the time.

I stayed in the secretary's position for 12 years, when we had about 1,000 members, and then moved up to President when the current VP decided not to run. I was fortunate to work with some of the most dedicated CWTS volunteers in the history of the organization during those years. Dale Cade and Jack Detwiler, among many others, gave us more than we'll ever know. Since rotating off the board I have helped the Society in any way I can, including as a liaison with the ANA since I know many people on their staff well.

During a period of about 18 years I was constantly adding to my collection. One of the things I found frustrating was trying to catalog the 6, 7 and 8 patriotic dies. I bought and studied piles of them for about a month and developed my own list of diagnostics, which were published in the back of the patriotic catalog as a die-a-gram. I also loved the CWTs with die breaks, cracks and cuds and put together some very nice die progressions. In the late 1980's it was getting very difficult to find tokens I needed, so I began upgrading whenever possible. I bought some beautiful tokens, many of which were Fuld plate coins. By the early 1990's I felt like I had "hit the wall" and couldn't find anything to add to my collection, which was about 95% complete. Unfortunately, my interest began to wane. Steve Tanenbaum brokered the sale of my entire collection from 1995-1998 and the money from the sale was used to build a bigger house. I still have no regrets over that decision, even though I notice that the value of those tokens today is exponentially higher than what they sold for at that time. I had 20 years of pure joy building my collection and I made some wonderful numismatic friends during those years.

I continue to be totally absorbed in the hobby. I have been the convention coordinator for Florida United Numismatists (FUN) for 21 years, and also maintain their membership files. It's more than a full-time job! One of the perks of my current position is that I travel to 2-4 conventions a year to promote the FUN shows. It allows me to maintain my connection to friends who collect tokens, medals, ancient coins, and of other collectibles. I'm very happy to see the current people dedicated to the CWTS, and that things are alive and well with this wonderful club. If you are not already involved, I encourage you to volunteer and find your niche. The rewards you receive are much greater than the effort you give!

Charles McCarthy and the Washington House Urbana, Ohio

by Q. David Bowers



The Washington House Tavern, as it was called then, as it appeared in the early 1920s.
(Waldo C. Moore)

The Washington House

In December 1866 this was published in Urbana:

Washington House. Capt. McCarty [sic] has named his new hotel the "Washington House." If the hotel is as good as the man was it's named after it will deserve much custom. The Captain is competent to keep a No. 1 house .

The name should have been spelled as McCarthy. The 1870 federal census lists Charles McCarthy, age 36, born in Ireland, as a hotel keeper in Urbana. Also part of the household residing within the hotel were landlady Julia, age 32, also from Ireland, and Ella, age 5. The census also listed these residents in the hotel: Catherine Boyan, 25, servant, born in Ireland; William Tutly, 22, barkeeper, born in Ireland; and Andrew McSteel or Steel, 25, telegraph operator, born in Michigan.

In the 1830s the site on which the hotel was built was occupied by Mosgrove, Winslow & Wiley, pork packers. This was razed to make room for the Washington House.

Among curious incidents, on July 22, 1868, Thomas McCarthy, brother of Charles, while on a train to go to New York City for the treatment of insanity jumped through a rail car window and was killed instantly. In 1873 the barkeeper at the Washington House was arrested by investigators when he refused to disclose the nature of certain alcoholic beverages served there.

Charles McCarthy died in 1885 and was widely mourned. In the 1920s the only surviving member of his family, Mrs. Nellie Enright (the "Ella" of the 1870 census?), was interviewed by Waldo C. Moore and recalled that her father had built the hotel "during the early history of the city." Later the building, located on Court Street near the railroad station, was converted to house the Urbana Broom Company (which entered business under that name in 1898). The structure was plastered with a coat of stucco in the 1910s.

Waldo C. Moore in "The Washington House Token," 1931, included this, possibly a general commentary or possibly referring specifically to the Urbana hotel as a result of his interviews:

A pioneer tavern was the Washington House. It was the great resort of the surrounding community and the news emporium where all the male gossips met to smoke their pipes and exchange their daily experiences. How few now know the importance of the frontier tavern. It was, of course, the place of rest for the pioneer weary traveler or the transient guest, whether on foot or on horse. It was the market place for all; the hunter with his venison and turkeys, the trapper with his furs and skins, and the knapsack peddler here gladdened the hearts of all with his boughthen wares.

At the inn, too, were all the public gatherings called to arrange for a general hunt, to deal out justice to some transgressor, or to put up the stakes for the horse race. But this pioneer institution is among the things of the past, and as we all sit at the well-laden boards of the more modern hostelry it is hard to realize the frugal fare of the earlier dining place.

The Washington House Tokens

Among the rarest Ohio Civil War tokens are those bearing this inscription: WASHINGTON // HOUSE / C. McCARTY / URBANA / O. The owner's name is a misspelling of McCarthy. His first name was Charles. The 2nd edition of *United States Civil War Store Cards*, by George and Melvin Fuld, 1975, lists this obverse die in combination with stock reverses 1069, and 1392. The tokens were struck by Murdock & Spencer, successors in 1864 to the business of John Stanton.

In connection with my purchase of two of these tokens I had a lengthy conversation on August 6, 1998, with Steve Tanenbaum. He stated that in addition to the three dies listed in the Fuld text he knew of three further combinations, each R-10 or unique. Unfortunately, I did not follow up and ask him the identities of these three dies. He also knew of an unreported OH-895-A-3e1 (reeded edge) and OH-895-A-3eo over a token with a large 3 on reverse."

The two tokens I purchased were these:



OH-895-A-01a. copper, reverse 1047 in die state IV with cancelation marks in the headdress, purchased from Rossa & Tanenbaum on July 21, 1998. Steve on the invoice stated, "Rarest non-controversial Ohio token." This token had earlier been owned by H. Joseph Levine, Joe Kuehnert, and Joe Boesl.



OH-895-A-03b, brass, reverse 1392. Sold by Rossa & Tanenbaum jointly with Steve Hayden on August 7, 1998. It was earlier in the James Holtel Collection, and before that, :Ex Arthur Fritz, who assembled one of the great Ohio Civil War token collections; broken up long ago, although not known by whom or S when.”

U.S. Civil War Store Cards, forthcoming 3rd edition, will list this as NC-OH-N. The two above dies are listed as is 1069, **THE PRAIRIE FLOWER**, the last considered unique. In my **More Adventures with Rare Coins**, 2002, I devoted a chapter to 1069 and its background.

A Close Look at Die 1047

Die 1047 is one of the most curious in the series. Dated 1864 it was probably made in that year. Of the hundreds of token varieties using this die, all I have seen are numismatic strikes. George Fuld once mentioned that he thought there might have been one variety issued as a circulation strike, but could not remember it.

By 1864 there were a dozen or more enthusiastic numismatists who called upon Murdock & Spencer and other shops to make tokens to their order. The vast majority of such strikes were of Die State II and included many in copper-nickel. In 1866 when the first issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics* was published, Civil War tokens, often called “copperheads,” were the main feature. Interest continued to be intense, and collectors continued to order tokens from Murdock & Spencer and others, using 1863- and 1864-dated dies.

Here are the die states for 1047, the use of which continued until at least 1869:

Die State I: Perfect die: Not seen. At this point this is a *theoretical die* state. Perhaps at inception it suffered a break at the border and was in Die State II as described below, accounting why it was not used for circulation strikes.

Die State II: Die extensively relapped, resulting in many plane field areas within headdress and distortion of some star points beyond the feather tips. Tiny crack, hardly visible, connects stars 2-3. Die cud in dentils below 6 of date, break larger on the left, occupying 5 dentils and the 4 spaces between them. Evidence of rust at border before star 1.

In combination with the reverse Die State II, various *obverse* dies often show signs of recent preparation; this is in the form of parallel die lines near the dentils and sometimes in the field. On very early impressions (such as MI-225-AJa-03d) the crack connecting stars 2-3 is prominent.

Die State III: Tiny crack, hardly visible, connects stars 2-3. Die cud in dentils below 6 of date, break larger on the left, occupying 5 dentils and the 4 spaces between them. Evidence of rust at border before star 1. Die cuts and gashes in headdress. Raised die line connects stars 12-13.

Die State IV: Die cud in dentils below 6 of date, break larger on the left, occupying 5 dentils and the 4 spaces between them. Evidence of rust at border before star 1. Die cuts and gashes in headdress. Raised die lines connect stars 10 and 11, another connects stars 12-13. Small thorn extends to the left from lower border of headband. Additional cuts on headdress and in field. Raised lines at or near tips of feathers 3-7 and in spaces between feathers.

Die State V: Die cud in dentils below 6 of date, break larger on the left, occupying 5 dentils and the 4 spaces between them. Evidence of rust at border before star 1. Die cuts and gashes in headdress. Raised die lines connect stars 10 and 11, another connects stars 12-13. Small thorn extends upward in field from eyebrow. Additional cuts on headdress and in field. Raised lines at or near tips of feathers 3-7 and in spaces between feathers. Later state, now with lines also connecting stars 7-8, and with small spike extending to the left from the headband.

Credits:

“The Washington House Token,” Waldo C. Moore, *The Numismatist*, February 1931.

Communications with John Ostendorf and the late Steven Tanenbaum.

Judge Evan P. Middleton (editor), *History of Champaign County, Ohio*, 1917.

CWTS Meeting Minutes 2014

The CWTS general meeting was held at the ANA's World's Fair of Money in Chicago August 7th at 4:00. There was no CWTS Executive Board meeting. CWTS Executive Board members present were President Scott Blickensderfer, Vice-President Susan Trask, Secretary John Ostendorf, , Past President Ernie Latter, and Board of Governors members Pat Flannery and Jud Petrie. There were approximately 25 people in attendance.

1. President Blickensderfer called the meeting to order and welcomed all members and guests.

2. President Blickensderfer mentioned the upcoming elections and presented the financial report.

3. Secretary John Ostendorf provided a membership report. Current membership stands at a total of 740 members compared to last year's 745 (560 regular members, 3 associate members, 7 junior members, and 170 life members). Membership has held steady at about 750 members for the last three years and is anticipated to grow with the publication of the third edition of the store card book.

4. John Ostendorf provided an update on the 3rd edition of the store card book. As of August 7th, Evelyn Mishkin had laid out the entire main section of the book from Alabama through Wisconsin consisting of 526 pages. Remaining were only a few sections and it is anticipated that the book will be publication ready in a few months. John Ostendorf will solicit quotes from publishers and present options to the CWTS Executive Board. It is hoped that books will be published before the end of the year.

5. The Hall of Fame inductee for 2014 was announced. Q. David Bowers was inducted into the CWTS Hall of Fame and was present to receive his award.

6. The meeting was opened to general discussion. Matters discussed concerned the 3rd edition of the store card book, the possibility of a CWTS Facebook page, and improving the CWTS webpage.

7. The meeting was adjourned.

New CWTS Hall of Fame Inductee

Q. David Bowers (2014)



Dave Bowers has been described as perhaps the best-known and most noteworthy numismatist of the last 50 years. More of his books have won “Book of the Year” honors from the Numismatic Literary Guild than those of any other author. Among his numerous honors are the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award from the ANA, which in 1995 named him as their first Numismatist of the Year. The Professional Numismatists Guild presented him with their highest honor, the Founders Award. He is the only person to have served as president of both the ANA and the PNG.

Dave developed an early interest in Civil War Tokens, and by 1960 had purchased thousands of duplicate tokens from George Fuld. He joined the CWTS in 1978, and was elected to two terms on the CWTS Board of Governors. He also served as the Society’s verification officer, and has made valuable contributions to the forthcoming third edition of the Fuld’s book *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*. Although Dave has contributed a number of articles to the *CWTJ*, his best-known writings on Civil War tokens appear in his books. In particular, his 2002 book *More Adventures with Rare Coins* features the “Wealth of the South” tokens, Yankee Robinson and his Civil War tokens, the “Our Little Monitor” tokens, the “Prairie Flower” tokens struck by John Stanton in Cincinnati, and Darius Skidmore’s cigar-smoking eagle token from Seneca Falls, New York. In 2007, *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*, coauthored by Katherine Jaeger, highlighted the entire classes of patriotic Civil War tokens, Civil War store cards, and Civil War sutlers’ tokens. In addition, the “Wealth of the South” and Merriam’s “Good for a Scent” tokens were included, and four other CWTs were named among the next 100 greatest tokens. His recent landmark contribution *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*, published in 2013, provides a culmination of his work on Civil War tokens.



6B a Brockage Raw MS62

\$1,100



97/389 a Raw MS64 RB

\$150



140/394 a Raw MS63 BN

\$100

Steve Hayden CivilWarTokens.com

Fixed Price
Weekly Auctions
Catalog Sales



208/410 a Raw MS64 RB

\$90



239/421 a Raw MS63 RB

\$200



260/447 a Raw MS63

\$750



1N460V-1a Raw MS65 RB

\$600



1N500O-1a Raw MS64 RB

\$700



1N500P-1a Raw MS64 RB

\$600

Steve Hayden PO Box 22514 Charleston, SC 29413
eBay Seller stevehayden - - 843-973-4556 civilwartokens@aol.com

Exclusive first time offer, no sales prior to publication.



MI040D-3a Raw MS63 RB

\$125



MI175A-2a NGC MS64 RB

\$1,250



MI180B-2b NGC MS64

\$300



MI225R-2a NGC MS65 RB

\$300



MI225AW-3a NGC MS64 RB

\$400



MI845B-1a NGC VF20

\$1,500



MI865A-2a NGC AU 53

\$13,500



MO910C-1a Raw AU+

\$175



NY010F-1a Raw AU

\$135



NY630BO-2a Raw MS63 RB

\$100



OH1165J-3b NGC MS65

\$350



WI510I-1a Raw AU+

\$150

The Presidential Election of 1864

Donald Erlenkotter

The presidential election of 1864 has been described as the most important electoral event in American history.¹ It would determine not only the outcome of the Civil War but also the future structure of the nation and whether the institution of slavery would continue. The election was especially complex since it was held in the midst of a war fought within the country. Even with the Southern states excluded from the election, there were wide divisions on the issues between the political parties and also the factions within each of them.

In the early part of the year, it was not obvious that President Lincoln would even be renominated by his own party. The Radical Republicans wanted a more aggressive policy against slavery, and they launched a movement to replace the president by Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. This was abandoned when a premature announcement by their committee triggered a strong reaction, and Chase disavowed their actions. Even the legislature of Chase's home state, Ohio, then passed a pro-Lincoln declaration.

The Republican Party held its nominating convention at Baltimore on June 7. It had repositioned itself as the National Union Party, hoping to attract support from War Democrats who were alienated from the peace wing of their own party. War-time presidents are always subject to risk from battlefield disasters, and Lincoln had a narrow escape here. On June 3 Gen. U. S. Grant had ordered an all-out attack on Confederate positions at Cold Harbor in Virginia. The outcome was disastrous, with thousands of Union casualties in a very short time. However, Grant's telegraphic report to the War Department said little more than "Our loss was not severe." At the time of the convention, the press and the public were unaware of the heavy losses. Lincoln won his party's nomination unanimously on the first ballot after the radical delegation from Missouri, who initially had voted for Grant, switched their votes to provide a unanimous outcome. For political reasons Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat, was chosen as the vice-presidential candidate. He was the military governor of Tennessee and a former senator.

The Democratic Party, awaiting further battlefield information, didn't convene its nominating convention until August 29. As their presidential candidate, they selected the famous Union general, George B. McClellan, a War Democrat who supported continuation of the war until reunion was assured. The convention then burdened him with a peace platform that condemned the war as a failure and called for a cessation of hostilities at the earliest practicable moment. They also nominated a prominent Peace Democrat, George Pendleton of Ohio, as the party's vice-presidential candidate.

Lincoln was so concerned about the prospects for his reelection that he composed a memorandum setting forth his duty to work with the president-elect before the inauguration to save the Union. He sealed the document and had the members of his Cabinet sign the envelope without knowledge of its contents.

Three days after the Democratic convention General Sherman captured Atlanta. Two days later Admiral Farragut closed Mobile Bay to the Confederacy. These victories were followed by a Union victory in the Shenandoah valley and the withdrawal of third party presidential candidate John C. Frémont from the election race, with Frémont endorsing Lincoln.² With this added momentum, Lincoln was reelected decisively, winning all but three states and receiving 55% of the popular vote.



Patriotic Die 132



Patriotic Die 149

Of the many tokens and medals struck for the election of 1864, the patriotic token 132/149 is the one most widely known to Civil War token collectors.³ It was struck for the Lincoln-Johnson ticket by Robert Lovett, Jr., of Philadelphia. The token foreshadows the key events in the remainder of the 1860s, with the Union victory and Lincoln's assassination coming in the next year followed by Johnson's elevation to the presidency, the beginning of reconstruction, and Johnson's impeachment trial. It certainly is worthy of our sesquicentennial recognition here.

NOTES

1. Long, David E., "Ballots over Bullets: Freedom and the 1864 Election," pp. 143-159 in Harold Holzer and Sara Vaughn Gabbard (Eds.), *Lincoln and Freedom: Slavery, Emancipation, and the Thirteenth Amendment*, Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, IL, 2007.
2. Goodwin, Doris Kearns, *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2005, pp. 597-666.
3. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, pp. 13-14, 60-61, 121, 176-178, 231, 244.

Report on Auction #157

I'm happy to report another large and active auction. This time there were 162 lots, with a handful of some quite rare and valuable tokens – both slabbed and raw. 42 active bidders submitted an impressive 695 bids. The bidder success rate was well over 97.5%, with only 4 lots that did not sell. Gross sales were again excellent – over \$8,600.00, with the Society netting over \$850.00.

In the popularity contest, Lot #157 (a neat R5 Our Army/Our Navy piece 162/338a) got the most bids at 16. Lot #150 (another nice R5 Patriotic 35/277a) was a next with 12 bids. Third place with 11 bids was taken by Lot #36 (an R5 Store Card from Lansing, MI 560A-2a). And by sheer number of tokens listed, the Store Cards overwhelmingly won the bid count battle this time.

This auction's big money item was Lot #38 (MN 720A-3a), a tough R7 token, in an NGC certified AU-53 holder, from the SMT of Rochester, Minnesota, which sold for a whopping \$406.00. You can see pictures of it on the CWTS website. There were also several other nice items in the \$150+ to \$350 range, and another great selection of Wisconsin tokens this time.

Thank you everyone for your bids and your submissions. I hope the pictures of selected tokens that were posted on the CWTS website were helpful. This will be a regular feature of our upcoming auctions – you can always view them here :

<http://www.cwtsociety.com/auctionpix.html>

Respectfully Submitted,

Dan Moore
CWTS Auction Manager

U.S Civil War Store Cards

U. S. CIVIL WAR STORE CARDS

The definitive collectors' resource

George and Melvin Fuld



Third Edition

John Ostendorf, Editor

The long awaited Third Edition of George and Melvin Fuld's collector's resource on Civil War Store Cards is set for publication and release in early 2015.

Editor John Ostendorf has not yet announced the price for this full color, beautifully formatted reference book but feels it will not exceed the price of the Second Edition.

Check the Civil War Token Society web site for pricing and availability at www.CWTSociety.com in January !!!

Toledo Entrepreneurs Cashed in on Home Furnishings During the Civil War

by Scott M. Hopkins

The Ketcham & Barker business in stoves and tinware began in 1855. Leaving Orange County, New York, the American born David Ketcham moved to Toledo, Ohio that same year. He had started his business by capitalizing on a growing demand for more selection of goods in brand, style and variety – the birth of specialized merchants in Northwest Ohio.

The first physical evidence of John J. Barker and David Ketcham working together is noted on the token dated 1863. The last recorded instance as business partners was in the 1866 business directory under stoves, after which there is no evidence of the two working together.

The breakup in business between Ketcham and Barker is attributed to the patriotic call for service that had enveloped Northwest Ohio three years prior, at the beginning of the American Civil War. The Perrysburg Journal, a regional newspaper correctly penned:

“Shops count their missing artizans by thousands. Every vocation has given its followers up to the trade of war which the whole nation has now put itself to learn. The universal apprenticeship will do good, even if all do not have occasion to practice the art.”

It is well noted that by 1863 Northwest Ohioans had mixed emotions on the value of the War and what it was being fought for: an end to slavery. Barker was much more likely to have volunteered for the social value. This is evidenced in his membership to a variety of fraternal organizations as well as the socio-economic status of his fellow enlistees.

In May of 1864, John J. Barker enlisted with the 130th Ohio National

Guard Infantry. The 130th mustered out of Sandusky, Ohio that month to nearby, Johnston's Island. The island became a prisoner's camp for higher ranking Confederate soldiers, one of infamous plots to overthrow the Union from Lake Erie and with assistance of covert operations in Canada. Ohio's copperhead governor candidate, Clement Vallandigham was central to the plot, in strong favor of appeasement. Outside of plots, legends and great stories of fiction, the 100 day service witnessed no battle or skirmish.

Meanwhile, David Ketcham was busy entertaining the needs of Toledo's changing demographic. Japaned metals and Richmond Ranges became popular as the prosperity of the 1850's allowed for post-war spending on Summit Street. In 1869, Ketcham moved his business to 69 Summit Street.

Barker returned to Toledo with an enlightened entrepreneurial spirit. He was 14 years younger than Ketcham and ready to begin his new found calling: finance. He soon had a passion for participating in some of Toledo's largest banking projects. The Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Co. was incorporated on May 8, 1868 by James C. Hall, H.S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, John J. Barker, Valentine Braun, and Albert E. Macomber. Incredibly, these gentlemen represented a who's who of local entrepreneurs, of which buildings, streets, school and parks are named after them. Barker was the lone exception. His legacy may have been forgotten. Nevertheless he was in great company to succeed. In 1889 he earned the position of head cashier.

In 1875 Joseph Viot partnered with Ketcham, replacing the void Barker left 11 years prior. The two expanded their line beyond stoves to more general home furnishings. Their expansion was not in error as they moved their location and enlarged the size of their store to include 106 – 108 Summit Street.

After only four years the business partnership was hastily canceled as early as November 30, 1879, when Viot was no longer listed as a business partner. It is at this point that Ketcham reverted to a sole proprietorship. John Viot later made a name for himself in retail in 1881 as

a dealer in home furnishings on 57 Madison Avenue. David Ketcham died on December 23, 1896 at the age of 74, never retiring from his store. As he grew older his sons - most notably Frank – took more prominent roles in the store.

On June 14, 1898 Barker continued his success with The Security Savings bank and Trust Co. which was established on 224 St. Clair Street. It came to be known as the Spitzer Building, an architectural gem for Toledo. Barker was the original co-vice-president. The intention was for this to be purely a trust company with absolutely no public banking, separate from his previous company. The problem though was that Barker and his colleagues were all stockholders of various banks in the city and surrounding communities. Financial interests collided with seemingly pure intentions. Rumors abounded of insider trading and corruption but charges were never brought forth.



OH-860-C



Rev. 1305

The token Ketcham and Barker issued, OH860-C is iconic for store cards. The reverse features the widely-collected design of the Good Samaritan Stove, 1305. The die is believed to have been designed by Scovill Manufacturing Co. of Scovill Massachusetts. Scovill produced a number of other Civil War tokens but was much more famous for their brass buttons. Q. David Bowers speculates this attribution but it is not quite certain in his recent publication Guide Book of Civil War Tokens. The National Museum of American History, Kenneth E. Behring Center at the Smithsonian is firm in their attribution that this is a Scovill design. Oddly they misidentify it as an early 20th century die. Surviving Ketcham & Barker tokens are plentiful as the Fuld R-3 rating suggests. Most examples are illustrative of the circulation they saw.

Dirt, corrosion, verdigris and other grim are not uncommon. Nevertheless, problem-free tokens are available, often at a premium of the R-3 rating as a result of the beauty in the design. Many are probably still in Toledo, serving as heirlooms of Toledo's Civil War economic prosperity. The author has already purchased examples from three different estates of Toledoans, none of whom were numismatists.

Notes:

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A Guide Book of CIVIL WAR TOKENS

Second Edition • Expanded and Updated

Now With
Sutler Tokens



Q. David Bowers

Foreword by John A. Trask • Reminiscence by D. G. ...

The second edition is an update and expansion of the first, with 64 more pages. It features a completely new 50-page illustrated appendix on sutler tokens (private issues of government-licensed contractors who typically operated camp stores in connection with traveling military regiments).

Whitman Publishing announces the release of an expanded, updated second edition of the award-winning Guide Book of Civil War Tokens, by Q. David Bowers. The 512-page book will debut in December 2014, and will be available online (including at Whitman.com) and from bookstores and hobby shops nationwide. Its retail price is \$39.95

Appendix VI: Civil War Sutler Tokens • 419

War, including biographies and recollections, have hardly anything favorable to say about them.

On July 26, 1860, the office of sutler was officially abolished by an act of Congress. Later licensees were generally designated as *post traders*. These issued many tokens similar in certain characteristics to sutler tokens. They are beyond the scope of this book. The term *sutler*, however, continued in popular use for years afterward.

Numismatic interest in sutler tokens began in 1863, at which time they appeared in various public auctions. Some collectors commissioned numismatic strikes in tin (white metal) and copper-nickel, all of which are rare today.

COLLECTING SUTLER TOKENS

Today sutler tokens are very popular with specialists and, increasingly, with collectors who started out with regular Civil War tokens. While they can be found in many grades, the following cover most in the marketplace:

Fine to Extremely Fine, oxidized: Pieces found by souvenir hunters and detectorists exploring battlefields. Such pieces are usually heavily oxidized. Scattered small nicks or light scratches are normal. Except for rarities, these often sell for significant discounts.

Fine to Extremely Fine, with marks: Pieces with light scratches, nicks, slight bends, or other evidence of handling, but not oxidized. Such examples are often the finest known of certain varieties.

Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated: Pieces that have light wear.

Mini State: Numismatic strikes are usually found in this grade. Regularly issued tokens are usually elusive in such fine preservation.



A newspaper vendor in camp Meade, Virginia, November 1863. Photographed by Alexander Gardner.

A DAY IN THE LIFE ... by Evelyn Mishkin

I have just finished West Virginia and the next step is to start Wisconsin. Wisconsin...the last "new State page" to be done.

My screen board is white now with only pale blue grid lines and that confining purple margin box. Blank, relatively speaking. No indication of a personality or a time or a place. Nothing. Once I put anything on this page, all that changes. Such a commitment to move the mouse onto that page. Page 473.

It's 5:30 a.m. All is quiet, except for the coffee maker and the hum of the computer. Time to fire things up here. I open my document folder and see I have 40 "old," discarded excel spreadsheets and 35 "old" merchant narrative files, truly reflective of discussions, discoveries, corrections and changes made along the way over the past 6 months and a testament to the dynamic nature inherent in the ongoing process of making certain that when SC3 comes out, it will be the absolute most accurate it can be.

Opening the current excel file of die listings, I note the line number on the left...23,715. Of 29,019. Line after line of the most detailed information I've ever seen, painstakingly recorded and color coded. I open the word file of narrative and watch the page indicator slide way, way down the right column as I return to where I left off. Page 333 of 401 my computer tells me. I open the image folder, containing 3,000+ files, and suddenly all those tokens magically appear before me - some blindingly shiny, some obviously well used in their time, but each one neatly and methodically coded and beautifully photographed, and each with a story to tell.

As my double-screen work space is now covered with opened files,



I feel the excitement of what lies ahead realizing with absolute appreciation that I am the very first to see this all come together before my eyes. The numbers in the spreadsheet, the words in the narrative file, the pictures

from the image file... They will all be introduced to their matches here on this temporarily blank page and life will be breathed into these bits and pieces of data at this little desk in the corner.

Slowly and carefully, I put the state name on the page. Wisconsin. Set at “y” mark .8778 just like the 472 pages before it. There it is. The page now has a name. I place the state seal 2 lines down from that, and now the state takes on somewhat of a personality, or at least a bit of color. From the narrative document, I read and pull the state summary and place it on the page. There’s a feel now for both the state and its place in the Civil War. The blank page has been claimed! As I move on with assembly, the first town name comes next, followed by the first merchant name and a bit of narrative about that merchant. On to the chart, as I watch all that information from the excel spreadsheet become uniformly colored and spaced and now the organization of the tokens issued by that merchant becomes obvious. Finishing that up, I move to the image file and pull in the images that illustrate the chart listing. The business now has a “face,” and the page has come alive with history. Moving on to the next merchant, the pace picks up, the blank page long forgotten.

At the end of each day, it is with excitement that I pass the finished pages on to those who toiled over the charts and images and wording. While I am an “employee” of the CWTS, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to pull this all together and bring it to print. It’s truly been a pleasure to have worked with people so committed to preserving this aspect of such an important time in our history. I can’t even begin to imagine the work that went into this.

In school we are all taught about the Civil War, but unless we go into further study of that era, we are mindless of the fact that there were so many everyday folks just trying to earn a living, support their families, and make it through such a trying and uncertain period. They, too, deserve a nod for the sacrifices they undoubtedly made, and as the result of the dedication of the CWTS, SC3 will afford them the recognition and place in history they surely deserve.

-Evelyn Mishkin

New Members

Gordon Parker

Alan Davis

Joseph Wolfe

Daniel Stepan

Matt Draiss

John Roberts

Steve Frantz

Dave Hunsicker

James Gallegus

Peter Jacobsohn

Gamal Amer

Harold L. Eckardt

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Election Chairman Ernie Latter reports only 65 ballots were cast out of over 700 members!

Struggling with Oliver Boutwell?

More than one collector of Civil War Tokens has become frustrated with attributing those of Mr. Boutwell. But fear not, the soon to be released Store Card 3 book takes all the mystery out of this arduous task and leaves us with this wonderful expose.....

The Boutwell tokens are the most wonderful of all 19th century tokens. Given a collection of them, it will take at least a year to memorize at sight all of the die varieties. No boredom here! In contrast, the characteristics of most other Civil War tokens can be mastered within minutes.

Wait, there's more! No off-metals to contend with either. All are brass (a term of military excellence and also boldness). All have plain edges (no reeded edges to catch dirt or grime).

Bread is the staff of life. These tokens, by a flour miller, reflect this, adding to their desirability (tokens of birdstuffers, ferry lines, saloons, and beehives have no such importance).

The initial B, for Boutwell, places them early in any alphabetical listing. No need to scroll down 24 more letters.

Their location, TROY, New York, reflects classicism and strength (unlike Athol, Massachusetts, for example).

BOUTWELL also reflects strength, such as a well conducted boxing bout.

Affordability is another aspect. Where it costs several million dollars to buy an 1804 silver dollar, a Bugatti, or a home on Ocean Walk in Newport, Rhode Island, some Boutwell tokens can be purchased for less than \$30. By buying a bottle of Andre champagne instead of Louis Roederer Cristal enough money will be left over to buy 10 or more different Boutwell tokens.

Dr. Hoteler said: "God could have created a better fruit than the strawberry, but He never did."

Similiarly it could be said, "Engravers and coiners since 700 BC could have created a better numismatic item than the Boutwell token but they never did."

Boutwell tokens are so wonderful!!!

From the desk of QDB

The General Store

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

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PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cunning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

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PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

+++++

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI 920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunningham-mexonumia.com

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FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

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COMPLETE SET OF ORIGINAL CWTS JOURNALS from Fall 1967 – current. Fall 1967 through Winter 2001 are hardbound in 10 volumes; the rest are not bound. Offers. Bob Canaday, 615-838-1679.

+++++

STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

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FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

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WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

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WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

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FREE: CWTS HALL OF FAME MEDAL – Send SASE with postage for two ounces to Don Erlenkotter, 10616 Ranch Road, Culver City, CA 90230-5457. For further details about this copper medal, email derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu.

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SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

+++++
WANTED: NJ CWTs & HT Tokens, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials. Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or owlprowler@aol.com CWTS LM189.

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141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

+++++
CWTS Journals 1997-2005 – I would like to purchase or borrow all or any of these to read. Vincent Contessa, yovinny@netzero.net or tel. 865-690-9429.

+++++
SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK (mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E 1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

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THIS WAS ANDERSONVILLE (1972) by John McElroy. Trade for MI 225BL-1a or MI 225BL-3b in fine+. Email Tom at geesetom@aim.com for more info.

+++++
NEW WEB SITE: Please check out my new Web site at www.rick-irons.com. Sutler tokens, patriotics & store cards for sale. Also, pictures of my sutler token collection.

DUES FOR 2015
ARE DUE BY JANUARY 1

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Civil War Store Cards Hard Times Tokens

Stephen L. Tanenbaum

Coming attraction:

Tokens from my personal collection

I have been busy cataloging and compiling listings of items from the estate of the late Stephen L. Tanenbaum, a fine friend for many years. For more than 40 years Steve gathered these, continually improving and upgrading. The vast majority of the Civil War tokens are Mint State, many certified by NGC (which Steve was in the midst of doing) and others still in his 2x2 cardboard holders. Rarity-9 (2 to 4 known) tokens abound as do, believe it or not, R-10 (unique) tokens and unlisted varieties. These include tokens of Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee. The Hard Times tokens range in grade from well-circulated to Mint State and are mostly comprised of scarce and rare varieties.

In addition, during the coming two years I will be cataloging and listing several thousand Civil War tokens from my own collection. These will include many coins pedigreed to the Fuld, Grellman, Rossa, Tanenbaum, and other collections. Some years ago Steve sold me most of his numismatic strikes, electing to keep for himself a smaller number of pieces. I will be offering many off-metal tokens, overstrikes on Indian cents and other coins, and the like. This will be a continuing process, adding tokens in groups.

Each token has been carefully priced to be what I consider to be a very reasonable value. It is significant to say that it has been the rule, not the exception, that those buying tokens have come back to buy more!

If you will send me an e-mail request I will send you my latest list by return e-mail. Nearly all are one-of-a-kind in the Tanenbaum estate and, in time, those I offer from my own holdings.

Thank you for your interest!



Dave Bowers



Box 539 Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896

Request by e-mail: qdbarchive@metrocast.net

